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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 19TH JULY.

ACCORDING to the London Correspondent of a contemporary Sir George Campbell's election expenses at Kirkaldy were very moderate—they amounted to £538-2-1. His rival Mr. Harker's expenses are returned at £776-1-3.

THE ENGLISH PAPERS brought in by the last mail contain an amusing account of a breach of promise suit instituted against Mr. Arrakial P. Gasper of the Calcutta bar by a Jewess, Miss France Levy, of the Oxford Music Hall. Miss Levy (whose character, it was insinuated by the defendant's counsel, was not quite A. 1), met Mr. Gasper some two or three years ago in London. He proposed marriage to her, which it would seem, she was not willing to consent to unless the defendant underwent the performance of a rite peculiar to the Jewish religion. This rite the defendant at first agreed to submit to, but in the end refused to undergo it, and eventually married another lady. During his courtship of the plaintiff the defendant attempted versification, and here is a specimen of the lines which he used to send to her:—

Down Albert Place near Onslow Square,
There is a fairy living,
With Jet-black eyes and curling hair,
And cheeks like roses blooming!

When these exquisite lines were read out in Court a certain counsel suggested that they should have been continued thus:—

In loving arms I long to clasp her,
Her own, her dearest Petter Gasper!

In the end the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for £100, and the Judge granted execution within four days. The Judge made some strong remarks on the veracity of the defendant.

THE ENGLISH PAPERS contain another report of a distressing nature. Col. Baker of the 10th Hussars, brother of Sir Samual Baker, the well known African Traveller, was charged by a young lady of great respectability with indecently assaulting her in a railway carriage whilst on a journey from Diphoon in Hampshire to London. Miss Dickinson, such is the lady's name, substantiated her story by stating that in order to escape from the attacks of Colonel Baker she travelled at the risk of her life four miles on the foot board of the carriage, whilst the train was proceeding at the rate of forty-five miles an hour! In the end some plate-layers, who had noticed Miss Dickinson's perilous position on foot board of the carriage, managed to attract the attention of the engine driver and got the train pulled up. Col. Baker has been committed to take his trial at the next Assizes. Does not this case suggest the necessity of zenana carriages for ladies?

A CONTEMPORARY thus comments on another act of injustice to India committed by England:

"By the International Treaty concluded at Berne last October, a new postal union for the adoption of low uniform rates of postage of letters, newspapers, and post-cards, was established between the different European Powers, Egypt, and the United States of America. This union, according to a late Post Office announcement will take effect from the 1st of July, except in France, where the new rates of postage will not come into play before the beginning of next year. In another week we shall enjoy the new sensation of sending letters to Egypt or New York for the small sum of twopence halfpenny, post-cards for a penny farthing, and printed papers, law deeds, trade circulars, or patterns for a penny. This is certainly a welcome boon for all concerned; but the question naturally arises why such a boon should not be extended to our possessions in the Eastern Seas. Egypt is half-way to India, and little less to Australia, two countries which maintain a regular and increasing intercourse with our own. And yet under the new rule we shall see the curious anomaly of a letter to Egypt costing only 2½d., while a letter to Bombay *via* Brindisi will not travel for less than a shilling. In our treaties with other countries, we have often been twitted with a generous neglect of our own interests, and here would seem to be a case in point. India and Australia are two of our largest customers. The one is ruled, the other peopled, by Englishmen; and yet in forming a postal union 'for the mutual benefit of all its members, we consent to leave some of our best customers out in the cold. On what principle we have thus acted, the postal authorities may perhaps explain to their own satisfaction. But pending further light on that subject, we may be allowed to murmur at the seeming unfairness of an arrangement which charges an Indian letter nearly five times as much as a letter to Egypt; although both letters may travel together by the same route, and the overland journey from here to Egypt is the most expensive half of the postal route to India."

What is the Indian Minister about?

WITH REFERENCE to the Pollution of Rivers Bill introduced by Lord Salisbury His Lordship said, "as a matter of English he despaired of being able to define a stream." Yes, it is sometimes very hard to define a particular term in a legislative enactment, notwithstanding the remarkable elasticity of the English language.

A BILL was introduced in the House of Commons for repealing the Contagious Diseases Acts. Sir H. Johnstone, who introduced it, quoted statistics and authorities, both foreign and domestic, to shew that the principle on which these Acts are based has failed here and elsewhere to check vice and disease. One of his strongest objections to the Acts was the unequal manner in which they dealt with the two sexes. Having defended the conduct of the ladies who first raised the agitation against these Acts, he dwelt on the important service which might be rendered by purely voluntary agencies, and concluded by announcing that so confident was he of ultimate success that he should persevere with the Bill whatever might be the numbers arrayed on the other side or whatever the force of the statistics quoted against it. Col. Alexander, Mr. Cave, Mr. Childers, Mr. Massey, and Mr. Hardy opposed the Bill. Mr. Hopwood, Mr. Henley and Mr. Stansfield supported it. Mr. Henley emphatically condemned the Acts, because they weakened the moral sense of the community and made vice less repulsive. Mr. Stansfield entered into an elaborate and intricate examination of the returns to show that the hygienic results were *nil*, and passed into a passionate declamation against the Acts and a declaration that no amount of opposition would deter the Association from pursuing its crusade against them. On a division the Bill was thrown out by a majority of 182—308 to 126.

IN REPLY to a question regarding agrarian disturbances in India Lord G. Hamilton said, "certain disturbances had occurred in Bengal arising out of the unsettled relations between landlords and tenants, and correspondence in reference to the matter had been received at the India Office. There would be no objection to lay that correspondence on the table of the House after the Legislative Assembly had finished its consideration of a Bill which had been laid before it by the Lieutenant-Governor, in order, if possible to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty."

TUESDAY, 20TH JULY.

THE FIRST SPEECH of any importance, which Sir George Campbell made in the House of Commons since his induction into that assembly, was in reference to the Agricultural Holdings' Bill. We give it *in extenso*:

"Sir G. Campbell regarded the Bill in its present shape as framed entirely in the interests of the landlord. It was a concession which the landlords of the country were willing to make, and in their hands its provisions had been so whittled away as counteracted by safeguards that it ceased to be a boon to the tenant. The amendment which he had placed on the paper was designed to restore some sort of vitality to the Bill, and to give satisfaction to the farmers with the least possible disturbance of the existing order of things. As the Bill stood, it was nothing but a delusion and a mockery. (Hear, hear.) It gave the farmer no right of compensation unless he obtained a written agreement from the landlord to that effect, and even when the principle of compensation was admitted, improvements which would last 50, 60, or 100 years were treated as if they would last 20 years only. (Hear, hear) Generally, the Bill might be described as providing the *minimum* of compensation which the necessity of the case required, if the landlord did not object, and allowing the landlord to contract himself out of its provisions altogether if he chose. If it passed into law in its present form its principal effect would be to disturb the existing state of things, for the landlords in all probability would insist upon new contracts and new valuations, which would, no doubt, be to their own advantage. An amount of discontent would thus be created in the country which would render some further measure absolutely necessary. So far as the Bill recognized the right of compensation for unexhausted improvements it went in the right direction, and he was inclined to accept it as better than nothing. If a permissive Bill were passed now the necessities of the case might lead to a compulsory Bill hereafter. Where farming was conducted on strictly commercial principles, absolute freedom of contract was no doubt a good thing, but there were cases to which this rule did not apply. On this point the right hon. gentleman submitted no argument whatever, but contented himself with expressing the belief that a Bill in which freedom of contract was not recognized would be repugnant to the feelings of the party most concerned—presumably the landlord party. (Hear, hear.) He should be content if they could get rid of the worst evils of the present system, and allowed improvements to be effected gradually with the consent of the parties. The real evil with which it was necessary to contend by a measure of that kind was that throughout a great part of England the tenant held from year to year, and was entirely unprotected. That enabled the landlord to confiscate the property of the tenant. He admitted that under the social influences which prevailed in this country the landlords were generally good landlords; but still there were exceptions among them. Moreover, they had landlords who were usually good, whose minds were occasionally perverted by personal and political feelings, and who, therefore, perhaps unconsciously, inflicted injustice on their tenants. Although confiscation was not the rule but the exception, yet the present system involved complete insecurity for the tenant and created a festering sore which it was necessary to remedy. The problem they had to solve was how to give security to the farmer against confiscation without requiring either party to alter existing arrangements more than they wished to do. That Bill, he urged, might be advantageously amended in the sense of the resolution of which he had given notice, and which would make it obligatory on landlords to give adequate security to their tenants, either in the shape of a right to compensation for capital sunk in the soil to be paid on the determination of the tenancy, or by a lease of sufficient duration. In Scotland leases had made tenants independent of the landlords, and if it was wished to stop agitation in this country they must make some small concession in that matter. No independent man, with energy and capital, would consent to take a farm on the conditions which existed in many parts of England. (Laughter.) Wherever there was the best farming in this country, there either leases or tenant right custom prevailed. (Expressions of dissent.) Their backward counties should be brought up to the standard of their foremost counties, and they might wisely follow the example of Scotland or that of Lincolnshire. The rule of freedom of contract was one to which there were many exceptions, and they were constantly adding to those exceptions with the object of giving protection to particular classes. Throughout great part of the country the farmers had long been subject to a tyranny. (Oh!)—he meant an economic and social tyranny—from which he maintained they ought to be relieved. A moderate amount of interference with freedom of contract was called for by the circumstances of the case, and entertaining this opinion, he moved, as an amendment "that the relations between landlord and tenant will not be put on a satisfactory footing by any measure which does not make it obligatory on landlords to give sufficient security to tenants either in the shape of a right to compensation for capital sunk in the soil, to be paid in the event of a termination of the tenancy, or by lease of sufficient duration."

Mr. Disraeli thus commented upon Sir George Campbell's speech and amendment:

"The Government have, indeed no great cause to complain of the manner in which this Bill has been received by the House when we remember the thunder with which the Government were menaced and the amendment of the hon. gentleman, which he introduced in a style and tone that could not fail to act upon the nerves of all who were sitting on the Treasury Bench. We were promised debates upon the principle of agricultural compulsion which should not be unworthy of those scenes which many of us remember. It now appears that, after all, this was only a loud and busting surrender. (Laughter.) The hon. gentleman indulged in a series of objections which is certainly a safe manœuvre of rhetoric. When the time arrives that these criticisms are falsified some of us may not be here, but whatever changes may occur it will be found that the English people will be then, as they are now, hostile to compulsion in their legislation. It may be all very well for hon. and right hon. gentlemen to treat with affected contempt the notion that our legislation should be founded on permission, but that permissive legislation is the characteristic of a free people. It is easy to go on with compulsory legislation when you have to deal with those who only exist to obey, but in a free country like England you must trust to persuasion and example as the two great elements if you wish to effect any considerable change in the manners and customs of the people. Right hon. and hon. gentlemen opposite seem proud that on all occasions they are the advocates of compulsion. I do not envy them the lordly attributes they arrogate to themselves. (A laugh.) I am not sorry that they pursue a policy founded on that principle, because as long as they do there will be less chance of their changing their position. (Laughter and cheers.) I trust, however, that this side of the House will give no encouragement to a policy so pernicious. (Hear, hear.) Let us advocate a course of policy which we may deem to be beneficial to the country, but let us trust to example and persuasion to induce a free and intelligent people to adopt our views and follow our example. (Cheers.")

Sir George Campbell collapsed under this speech, and asked permission to withdraw his amendment, which was granted.

THE ST. PETERSBURG GAZETTE says that the Russian War Ministry is at present considering a project for the conscription of horses for the use of the army in time of war. According to the scheme proposed all horses suitable for military employment may be taken by the authorities, and their owners are not to be allowed the option of redeeming them by money payments; but an indemnity will be allowed of from 40 to 80 per cent. upon the cost of cavalry horses. The number of horses in European Russia is estimated at 14,881,500, which would amply provide the 400,000 horses needed for the service of the State.

IT has been computed that the gross liabilities of the mercantile firms which have recently failed amount to some *twenty-two million pounds* sterling, and sad to say most of the houses that have succumbed under financial pressure are those having dealings with India.

THE MASTER AND FELLOWS of Baliol College, Oxford, offer to receive as members of the College, without further examination, "not more than ten selected candidates for the *Indian Civil Service*, and to assist in their education."

THE SUEZ CANAL seems to have made a revolution in ocean traffic. During the past year ending

June 30, there were 206 steamers averaging 263,632 tons, and only 90 sailing vessels averaging 100,850 tons. There were 852,962 bales of cotton shipped by steamers, and only 453,861 bales by sailing vessels. There were fully 100,000 tons of seeds exported, five-sixths of which went to Europe. There were over 26,000 tons of wheat all of which went to Europe. We are glad to learn that Indian wheat enjoys a very high reputation both in Great Britain and on the Continent, and that were the railway charges to Bombay reduced, the quantity offered for shipment would largely increase.

THE DELHI GAZETTE has received the following news from Cabul:

"Persian troops have marched from Mushhed towards Tukka and Yamoot. All sorts of rumours are prevalent about the movements of the Persian army. Some say that the Shazada of Mushhed has sent these troops to guard the frontier; others have it that the Shazada has sent the force to assist Sirdar Mohamed Ayoob Khan, brother of Sirdar Yakoob Khan, in retaking Herat."

A GENERAL MEETING of the Anglo-Indian Aid Association was lately held at Bangalore, at which some good speeches were delivered on the subject of the amelioration of the condition of the "poor Whites." Our Mr. Prinsep, we mean the late Judge of Hooghly, moved a Resolution to the effect that the system of apprenticeship is especially one from which the happiest effects may reasonably be hoped for. In moving the Resolution he observed:

"He would not undertake to teach an ignorant boy his trade or profession, unless he could on the other hand rely on him for some assistance when he had acquired some skill or knowledge. The system of Apprenticeship, which had been recently introduced, was only the completion of the system of education which it was the object of this Association to inaugurate. School-education was of little use, if a boy had no means of earning an honest livelihood when he left school and if he were allowed to unlearn the good that he had learnt at school, It was necessary to give such persons a helping hand, and this could best be done by the system of Apprenticeship.

DR. SMITH, Deputy Inspector General, made the best speech of the day. He made these sensible suggestions:

"He did not know whether it was strictly the case, as the Committee had stated, that there was room for any number of skilled artizans in India, but he felt sure there was elsewhere. We might pour thirty millions of people into Australia, and the dwellers there would hardly be conscious that the population of that vast continent had increased, and there are vast regions still unpeopled in America. India may be over-peopled but the world is not. Emigration then furnishes the grand outlet for our trained Artizans, Emigration, I say but for whom? For the youths of pure European descent who have Saxon constitutions and Saxon energy. The Saxon can go anywhere and do anything, He can sit on the North pole, or explore the unknown regions of the equator. To the European boy therefore be said:—"Pack up and begone, India is no place for you Here you will degenerate; you cannot work with coolies in the Wynaad and if you remain here, the end of it will be that you will find your way, a fever-stricken patient, to the General Hospital" If we can supply each boy with £50 for passage and outfit and £5 to have in his pocket on landing at Melbourne, he would be well provided for, But unfortunately the Eurasian is slow to move-

But unfortunately the Eurasian is slow to move.

WEDNESDAY 21ST JULY.

MR. BRIGHT is reported to be engaged on his Autobiography.

A REPORTER of the *New York Herald* recently procured his own incarceration for thirty days that he might gain a practical insight into prison experience. Not bad.

THE INDIAN STATESMAN contains the following important judgment of the High Court:

Glover, J.—"I understand it to be a rule of criminal procedure that a complainant, whether the person complaining be the person against whom the wrong was committed or one acquainted with the facts of the case, and so competent to make a complaint, under Clause C. Section 140, Code of Criminal Procedure, must appear in person before the Magistrate, and there depose to the facts of his charge, and that the accused being then present on summons would have the right of cross examining him on the evidence given.

In the case of a *purdahnusheen* lady who desires to prefer a charge under the Penal Code, some one on her behalf who knows the facts can appear and make the necessary statement.

In the present case the complainants are *purdahnusheen* ladies, but the Deputy Magistrate, instead of calling upon them to make their charge through some one acquainted with the facts, went himself to their residence, and in the presence of the accused took their deposition. The Petitioner asserts that he was allowed no opportunity of cross-examining, inas much as the ladies in question were in a shut up room attended by many other females, and he had no means of knowing whether they or any of the other women hidden behind the *purdah* would answer the questions, or whether the answers, if given by the ladies, would not be prompted by others. The woman servant who was sent in by the Deputy Magistrate to identify the complainants not being allowed to remain in the room.

'I certainly think that the Deputy Magistrate's procedure was unusual and uncalled for. and without going into the question of the legality of his adjourning his Court to the ladies house without notice given, I think that the Petitioners have been prejudiced by the way in which the complainants' examination was taken. The law provides a way where the complainant is a person who cannot attend in a public Court, and I think that the Deputy Magistrate should have taken this way and have called upon the complainants to make their charge through some one who knew the facts. There would have been no difficulty about it in this case, as the complainants themselves state that their servants were with them at the time when the offence is said to have been committed.

I think, therefore, that the proper course would be to quash the Deputy Magistrate's proceedings so far as they have gone, and to direct the Deputy Magistrate to call upon the complainants to send to his Court some one on their part cognizant of the facts and competent to make the complaint, giving the parties charged the usual opportunity of cross-examination."

The Court did not allow the case to be removed from the file of the Deputy Magistrate. It thus concludes the judgment:

"With regard to the concluding portion of the petition, I do not think that any sufficient cause has been made out to justify our removing the case to the file of another Magistrate. The affidavit does not go further than to state that Moulvie Abdool Luteef is on friendly terms with Soobah Saheb. This might, if true, be a reason for the Deputy Magistrate himself requesting to be relieved of the conduct of the case, but it is altogether insufficient as a reason for our casting what, under any circumstances, would be a slur on the honor and good faith of the Deputy Magistrate by removing the case from his file, and thereby insinuating that he was likely to give a partial decision on it,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE contends that, "assuming incorrigible misrule to be, as Lord Salisbury maintains, a sufficient disqualification for sovereign power, the principle can only be personal in its application, and no extent of misgovernment of his own subjects could entitle the British Government to take away from Mulharrao the right of being succeeded on the throne by his own or an adopted son." The writer considers Lord Salisbury's action in the matter to be "a high-handed exercise of arbitrary power which demands the careful consideration of the English House of Commons." We commend the above to the *Indian Statesman*.

THE TIMES OF INDIA says that Bombay mills give employment at the present moment to more than 12,000 work-people, of whom about 7,000 are men, 2,000 women, 2,000 boys, and about 1,000 girls. This is exclusive of about 2,500 hands employed in the mill at Coorla, and of from 3,000 to 4,000 work-people employed in the cotton presses in the Island. These work-people are said to be generally well paid, contented and happy.

SIR GEORGE YULE has addressed a telling letter to the *Spectator* in which he discusses the merits of English and Native rule in India. He says:

"Look at any Indian article in our leading papers, look at our legislation in India itself. Do not all proceed on the same assumption, that the wisdom and justice of our rule are perfect, and that the Natives of India, though they may object to some parts of our system nevertheless prefer our rule to that of their own princes; that, in fact, they are totally wanting in that pride, common to all other nations of the world, pride in their country, in their forefathers, and in themselves?

If an opposite opinion is expressed, the speaker is stared at in amazement. "What, prefer, oppression, cruelty, disorder, misrule, to their opposites?" We are hard upon our own justice, and lose sight of the fact that there may be and are considerations involving deep sentiment which to the native mind compensate largely for the said oppression, cruelty, &c., and far outweigh all substantial advantages of an equitable foreign rule. Did justice alone ever yet win affection? Would the Almighty himself be loved for His justice alone? Then, again, how does our justice exhibit itself in India? In cases between man and man, so far, at any rate, as honest intentions go, we are, perhaps, blameless; but as between ourselves and those who stand in our way, in the way of our extension of territory or predominance of influence, where is our justice? I do not now refer to conquests won by the sword, but rather to our generally successful attempts to obtain cessions of land and other peaceful modes of acquisition."

He thus refers to the Nizam's territory:

"Look, for instance, at the case of the Nizam. We take an enormous slice from him (the Ceded Territories), on condition of keeping up a force to protect him from foreign attack and domestic disorder. We do neither, but simply make use of the force to keep *him* in order. We were bound by treaty to assist him in asserting his authority in his own dominions, but as soon as that treaty was executed we refused to do so, and the Nizam was consequently obliged to keep up an irregular force of his own for the purpose. We grudged him that, took it, kept it at his expense, at a cost far exceeding that of a similar strength in our own armies. ran him into debt, and compelled him, by actual threats of force, to assign us certain districts (the Berars) to pay for the keep of this force, so long as he should wish it to be kept up.

Now, when by good administration the Nizam's Minister is able himself to pay the force, and offers to do so—or can do without it, and says so—we refuse to give up the districts assigned for its maintenance. "What!" say we, "trust back an unwilling people under the feet of their oppressors?" But are they an unwilling people? Do they think the Nizam's government oppressive? Are we to do certain wrong for our own immediate gain, on pretence of preventing conjectured hardship to others? The result of our constant ill-treatment of the Nizam, from almost our first connection with him until now, has been to increase and strengthen the sentiment of his subjects in his favour. In no country of the world, so far as I am competent to form an opinion, does a more reverential and affectionate regard for the ruler prevail. They may cheat him, and in many ways oppose him, but at the same time they would, high and low, sooner be governed by him than by us."

He thus comments on the Baroda case:

"Is it very different, by the bye, with the Gaekwar? Did his subjects complain of him? What was the nature of the oppression proved against him? Was his conduct towards his subjects criminal, or was it merely that *his* administrations, in fact, his revenue collection, had got into a state of confusion? It would appear to have been the latter only, otherwise the Viceroy would not have given him time to reform. A period of grace was allowed him. The agent of our own Government, Sir Lewis Pelly, reported that reform was progressing. Yet before the period has expired our Government, not punishing him for an offence for which he has been tried, dethrone and banish him for misrule. In other words, they, by one act, break their word, and being, from some cause or other, unable to sentence the man for the offence for which he has been tried, they punish him for another which they had previously temporarily condoned! Yet hear the Pross chorous, "Substantial justice has been done." What does that very vague phrase mean is simply that an act of gross injustice has been perpetrated, in order to arrive at a conclusion which the speaker approves? After such examples, what must the natives of India think of the Justice of our rule? Mind, I am not upholding the Gaekwar; my own personal conviction is that he was guilty; nor did I blame the Government for appointing the commission. I took it for granted (like most other people, I suppose) that before doing that they had so carefully examined the evidence, and were convinced of its absolute strength. I merely speak with reference to the general principles of justice, which, it seems to me, have been violated in this case.

THE FOLLOWING is from the *Independence Belge*:—Recently, M. Laurant, a deputy of the department of the Nord, and one of the delegates to the sugar conference in Brussels, was seized with an attack of cerebral congestion accompanied with paralysis of the right side. Instead of bleeding him, Dr. Tamin Decpalles caused the patient to respire pure oxygen. Four hours afterwards consciousness and the power of motion were restored. M. Dumas has communicated the discovery to the French Academy of Sciences.

THURSDAY, 22ND JULY.

WE HAVE received a long letter protesting against the supersession of Hindi in the Banda Zilla School. We would advise the aggrieved to petition the local Government on the subject.

OUR BANDA Correspondent reports that the total number of deaths in the district of Banda last year was 14,496, of which 407 were from snake-bites and attacks by wild beasts. The writer says that Banda is infested with wolves, and advises the Government to accord the people greater freedom to carry arms. Leprosy according to the same correspondent prevails largely in Banda The number of persons afflicted with this disease in that district is given at 1202. He advocates the establishment of a Leper Hospital in Banda.

ANOTHER Correspondent complains that the Hospital at Banda is situate about 2 miles from the city. He writes:

"It stands on a barren field where there is not a single tree to give shelter to the traveller. So much for the site. Now, to the construction of the house. It is a tiled cover over bamboo frame placed over *lattas* having screws or lattees on one side and the three sides kept open through which wind passes. Gentle reader, is not this a very good place for cholera patients? But this is not all. I have still to introduce you to the Hospital doctor who treats the patients. He must be a very clever person as he has been sent by Government. He passed with success the Medical Pupil examination in April 1875, and is allowed a salary of Rs. 7 per mensem. In the name of Alla, (figs!)"

WE HAVE received the following letter from Madhubani, dated the 12th instant:

"Yesterday I had great pleasure to witness a congregation of about 50,000 people, only Tirhutian Brahmins at Sowrut, a place about 4 miles off from the Madhubani Sub-Division. This Sobha I understand takes place every year at this season and dates from days of yore. It lasts for 15 days only. The chief motive of this assembly being to settle about marriage affairs, the guardians of both bride and bridegroom come from a great way off only for this purpose, and after they have made their settlements with each other they make immediate payments. They do not see either the girls or their houses and so on as is the custom with others in this District; neither they see bridegroom's house. One more peculiarity in this marriage is that the bridegrooms go to marry if they like from this very spot or after returning to their respective homes, without any *ceremony* whatever, without any Puja of any kind. They, I have been told do not appoint any particular date for the celebration. It is said that a lac of Brahmins assemble together for this end.

Rain is much wanted in this part of the country. The husbandmen say that they are experiencing a good deal of difficulty for want of rain in transplanting *Dhan*. The sky is cloudy but no rain. It is expected that a very heavy shower will fall within a few days. Yes we have had very slight showers of rain during the last week, but that is of no avail.

THE CELEBRATED French Surgeon Demarquay died on the 23rd ultimo, of cancer of the stomach. During the siege of Paris, 1870-71, Demarquay acted as Chief Surgeon to the Ambulances.

A HOSPITAL is about to be opened in London, in which the therapeutic power of prayer is to be given a free and fair trial. A triumph for our Brahmins, who preach that prayer and worship have more efficacy in the cure of diseases than medicine.

THE WRITER of Science Gossip in the *Indian Statesman* says that in order to show what a sewage farm can really do, Dr. Alfred Carpenter entertained a large number of sanitarians at Beddington, near Waddon, where the Croydon sewage farm is situated. Such was the enthusiasm of his guests that they partook of and enjoyed a good luncheon, the materials of which had been entirely grown or bred on the farm, even the trout *en mayonnaise* being taken from the Wandle river, which receives the effluent water. Samples of this effluent water were shown, and some gentlemen present tasted them. The Croydon farm has now been in operation for fifteen years. It consists of 500 acres, 150 of which are sown with rye grass and 50 are meadow. The plan of irrigation is simple, the crude sewage being merely passed through Latham's strainers, and then applied fresh to the

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ground; the testimony is undoubted as to the freedom from smell on the land.

THE ABOVE JOURNAL publishes two judgments on a rape case, the first being judgment of the Sessions Judge of Gya, and the second that of the High Court, the following elegant extracts from which we commend to the Vice Suppression Society of Calcutta. The Sessions Judge says :

"The prosecutrix states that she is a married woman, and has lived with her husband. She is a plump, good-tempered looking woman of about 20 years of age, and not unlikely to have inspired the man's passion.

At first she stated merely that he took her honor. On being pressed to state exactly what he did, she used a term which, strictly speaking, refers not to intercourse after the order of nature, but to an unnatural offence. On her being further questioned however (the Government Pleader remarking that the words used were sometimes applied by the lower class of villagers incorrectly to mere sexual intercourse,) it was clear from her replies that it was in fact sexual intercourse, and not an unnatural act that she intended to describe."

The Sessions Judge convicted the prisoner. The High Court does not believe the woman :

"Crying may of course be taken as evidence that she was not a consenting party to the intercourse, but the fact (proved by all the witnesses for the prosecution) that her hands were throughout lying quietly by her side, palms upwards, is against the supposition that she was being violated. The record shows that she is a tall and plump young woman of about 20, and presumably therefore not one likely to lie down quietly to be raped with her arms by her side when she could have made good use of them in seizing her assailant. I feel it very difficult to believe that she was forced. Then again the conduct of the boy Shabrati, is inconceivable, if, as he says, his aunt was being forced before his eyes. He takes charge of the woman's two pots of oil which were handed to him by Dumri Singh, and sits down quietly by the road-side within a dozen feet to witness the rape. He does not attempt to run for help, although his house was near, but sits quietly, crying as he says, as his aunt was crying "Bapra, mahra."

The High Court accordingly quashed the judgment and released the prisoner.

FRIDAY, 23RD JULY.

THE FIRM of Messrs. Alexander Collie & Co., now insolvent, was known to be most respectable. We are distressed to learn by telegram that "William Collie and Alexander Collie have been arrested on a charge of fraud and consigned to Newgate. The London and Westminster Bank are prosecuting."

MR. NANA MOROJEE, one of the Town Magistrates of Bombay, has been appointed Sheriff in the place of the late Dr. Narayan Daji. The career of Mr. Nana Moroji is most instructive. He has fought his way up by the sheer dint of his talents, energy, and above all honesty.

HER HIGHNESS the Princess of Tanjor has, it is reported, made up her mind to visit Madras with her consort, to be introduced to the Prince of Wales. A laudable ambition!

THE DIRECTORS of the Bank of Bengal at their yesterday's meeting reduced the rates of interest and discount, and the margin on advances on Government Securities, one percent, all round

THE COUNTRY about the Mogra Khal and towards Diamond Harbour was inundated in consequence of the late heavy rains. The waters, we are glad to learn, have in a great measure subsided, and the loss of paddy will be comparatively slight. We learn from Sagar that the water rose in that island and broke in some embankments and injured the seedlings just planted. But the mischief thus done, it is believed, will be easily repaired. A gentleman returning from Europe tells us that there was a thunder-storm at Sagar on the morning of the 19th instant, the like of which he does not remember.

THE ENGLISHMAN on the Bengal Police :

"For ourselves we incline to think that the country would be better off if the Bengal police were altogether done away with."

"We have set class against class, jokeylike legal quibblings against partriarchal rule and the traditions of ages; and allowed an utterly unscrupulous and, in out-of-the-way mufasal places. irresponsible police to become the outward and visible sign of our raj. And with true Saxon bunderheadedness we wonder that the people do not love us!"

Our contemporary is right. The police is a poison, which the people naturally shun.

THE MAHARAJA of Joypore proposes to receive the Maharaja Scindia with great *eclat*. In showing hospitality to each other the native princes are following the examples of the European sovereigns.

SATURDAY, 24TH JULY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the prevalence of a universal belief in the copious fall of rain throughout the country, authenticated facts speak of very partial and in some cases very deficient showers in certain districts. In the Districts of Burdwan, Bankoora, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Maldah, Rajshye, Bogra, Purnia, the falls were partial and scanty, and the same is the case in the state of Cooch Behar. Of course we have yet no reason to take a desponding view of the prospects of the crops, but short rains are interfering with the timely transplantation of the winter rice. The districts in which the fall was most copious are Balasore, 24-Pergunnahs, Noakhally, and Chittagong, in which the crops are said to be in some danger. The driest district is that of Dinagepore. We regret to find that even at this season of the year cholera and small-pox are raging in many places.

WE ARE glad to observe that our *Kabirajes* are active in disseminating a knowledge of the principles of the ancient system of Hindu medicine. Of late we have received several publications on the subject, and the last lying on our table is entitled *Chukradattya* translated into Bengali by Kabiraj Kaliprosunno Sen, disciple of the well known physician Kabiraj Gungapersad Sen. We have great pleasure in commending this work to our readers, as it is considered one of the best texts on Hindu medicine. The serial will be published in monthly parts.

LAST NIGHT the Vakils of the High Court gave a welcome reception to our new Chief Justice, Sir Richard Garth, at the residence of the Hon'ble Juggadanund Mookerjea. The *elite* of Calcutta Society, both European and Native, were present on the occasion. No effort was spared to please the guests, who we trust were gratified with what they saw and heard. No other Chief Justice of Bengal had ever received a heartier welcome from the bar, both European and Native, than Sir Richard Garth has.

IN AN appeal before Sir Richard Garth and Mr. Justice Macpherson on Wednesday last Mr. Phillips, Counsel, complained that Mr. Justice Phear refused to receive a plaint on the ground, among others, that it was unnecessarily "impertinent and cumbrously prolix. The plaint had been drawn by one counsel, and had been carefully revised by two other learned gentlemen. Mr. Phillips remarked that it was now-a-days difficult to get a plaint on the file or to keep it there. The learned Judge on the Original side had found in so many plaints that there was no cause of action disclosed, that it would appear, the learned gentlemen of the Bar of this court did not know how to draw plaints, and invariably omitted their cause of action. The plaint in question was admitted by the Appellate Court.

IN THE House of Commons Sir George Campbell lately "confessed that he had perpetrated a few jobs; but considering the pressure put upon him, it was a wonder he did not commit a great many more" (laughter.) This was candid.

COL. EARLE, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, is in Calcutta to organize necessary arrangements in conference with His Honor the Lieutenant Governor for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Prince, as we announced last week, will land at Bombay, and will be received there by his Excellency the Viceroy. H. R. H. will then go to Ceylon and come to Calcutta *via* Madras.

WE HEAR that Lord Salisbury was desirous to come out to India with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, but the law prevents him from carrying out his intention, for as Secretary of State he must sign the despatches within the limits of the United Kingdom.

ANUBIKSHAN is a new Journal of medicine and sanitary science in Bengali. Its scope is wide, and it cannot fail to be highly useful, even if it half fulfils its object. It is in good hands, the projector and editor being Babu Hurrish Chunder Surma.

DR. SIRCAR is determined to square his accounts with his subscribers. He has paid the arrears of 1871 by issuing at once five numbers from February to June. His subscribers have no reason to grumble, for we only wonder that amid his numerous professional engagements he finds time to carry on the Journal single-handed. It reflects no credit on the Native medical profession that this the only Native journal of Medicine in English should starve for want of support.

THE SUB-DEPUTY of Nurrail seems to be in hot water. We have received a letter stating that he used the words "damn you" to a pleader, who has consequently filed a charge in the Criminal Court, and a suit in the Civil Court. As the matter is *sub judice* we abstain from publishing the letter.

WE ARE glad to observe that Mr. Dinsha Adarshar, who has interested himself much in Baroda politics, has been appointed Municipal Commissioner of Baroda on Rs. 500 a month.

WE HAVE much pleasure in publishing the following letter :

"In an editorial of your paper of the 12th Instant, I find it stated that the Superintendents of Vaccination remain as fixtures at their Head Quarters, and do not personally see about the work of the vaccinators in the interior. The censure is, I submit, too sweeping. The Superintendent of the Presidency Circle Dr. K. P. Gupta, for instance, since his appointment in 1872, has been visiting the most obscure and out of the way villages, and stays scarcelyf a day in winter at his residence in town. On the 5th o February last, when I was in Mohesrakha, I saw him out on a tour of inspection in the most unfrequented parts of that unfrequented sub-division, and again, a week after, I saw him at Hallishahar on the occasion of my coming home, so indefatigably and with such despatch he works. All these places, I feel it my duty to add, were never before visited by any of his predecessors. In justice, therefore, to this highly deserving officer, I trust you will kindly publish the above in your paper."

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London 20th July.—In the Lords, Lord Stanley of Alderly called attention to the abuses which existed in the Indian coolie traffic. Lord Carnarvon replied that he had already pointed out the abuses in the treatment of coolies in the Straits Settlements, but that coolies in the West Indies were well treated. Two Englishmen had been leniently punished for a case of flogging in the province of Wellesley, but he was determined to prevent, by legislation any future miscarriage of justice. Earl Longford moved for copies of the correspondence which had passed between the India Office and the Indian Government relative to the Indian prize money. The motion was agreed to. Lord Salisbury regretted the delay which had occurred, but would do his utmost to effect a speedy settlement of claims. *Obituary*—Lady Franklin.

1st July.—An insurrection has broken out among the Christian peasantry in Herzegovina, a province of Turkey. A number of troops have been sent by the Prote against the insurgents. An Austrian force is marching upon the frontier.

In the Commons last night Mr. Hardy stated that the estimates returned by the Army Purchase Commission for the present year, included a sum for carrying out the recommendations of the Commission relative to the grievances of officers.

22nd July.—Renewed rains have occurred in the Midland and the Western countries of England, attended by inundations. Extensive damage has been done to the crops, of which despairing accounts are received from almost everywhere.

Russia has abandoned the continuation of the conference upon the Code of War at St. Petersburg.

WE HAVE received no authentic information, though it is rumoured generally, that Raja Promothonath Rai of Diggaputty has made the munificent donation of rupees one lac and fifty thousand in aid of the proposed College at Rajshaye. If this be a fact, he has surpassed his father in liberality, and such princely munificence deserves due recognition from Government.

THE BURMA FROG in the last *Charivari* is a capital conception. Mr. Hobhouse's picture in the Legal Mill has been well executed, but the Legal Member has been painted younger. Indian Meteorology in the last *Figaro* is brilliant.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications : 1. Native Self-Government in matters of education by Dr. G. W. Leitner. 2. The Law of Enhancement of Rent in Bengal with suggestions for its amendment. 3. Report of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal for 1874. 4. Some Remarks on Cowell's lectures and suggestions as to what should constitute the proper subjects of the Tagore Law Lectures for the ensuing year. 5. Report on the Prison administration of British Burma for 1874. 6. Reformatory Industrial Schools for India by Mary Carpenter. 7. Journal of the National Indian Association for July 1875. 8. The Calcutta Journal of Medicine, five numbers from February to June 1871. 9. Sarol Bhugul by Shamdas Mozoomdar. 10. Key to the Calcutta Pantheon by Caro.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1875.

THE EMBASSY TO AVA.

LORD Northbrook's moderation has averted a war with Burma, and great is the disappointment among Anglo-Indian journalists on that score. Even the Government-fed *Pioneer* echoes this howl. That paper says, "we consider the Resolution published in our paper of Saturday, in which the Government of India describes the cause and consequences of the late Mission to Burmah, as one of the most masterly efforts at investing failure with an air of success that we have ever been called upon to criticise." Now, in what respect has the mission proved a failure? The original question at issue between the British and Burmese Governments was the neutralization of the Western Kareenee. It was not such a clear question as the Anglo-Indian critics would fain make out. The official correspondence which we published a few weeks ago between the Burmese Government and the representatives of our Government in Burma, though it was greatly colored in the course of translation and retranslation by the

Burmese interpretors,made two facts clear, viz., that the Burmese Minister did originally acknowledge the independence of the Kareenee, and that the Burman Government recently repudiated the authority of its Minister and adduced proofs that the Kareenee Chiefs did recognize the suzerainty of the King of Ava. But the Burman Minister having once acknowledged the independence of the Kareenee, and that acknowledgment having been hitherto acted upon it was not open to the Burman Government to repudiate the act of its own representative. In the beginning of this year when a Burmese Embassay waited upon the Viceroy this question was mooted, but without success. The Government of India then resolved to send an Embassy to Ava, and in the meantime made preparations for a warlike demonstration in case of an unsatisfactory conclusion of the negociations. Whilst the Embassy was on its way, intelligence reached our Envoy that Li, who was supposed to be implicated in the murder of Mr. Margary, had been received by His Majesty the King of Ava with distinction. Sir Douglas Forsyth was naturally loth to go to a Court which shewed such friendship to an enemy of the British Government, and he was instructed to demand an explanation. Sir Douglas' language was firm enough. He wrote:

"It has been reported by Colonel Browne, and it is a matter of general belief, that Leesseetahi was one of the instigators of the attack on the expedition, and his nephew Shogoon was reported by the Burmese guard who accompanied Colonel Browne to have headed the attack. A final decision must be suspended until the result of the local investigation is known; but as Leesseetahi is well known to be one of the principal Chinese officers in the country where the attack was made, His Excellency expresses his surprise that His Majesty should have received him with honor and distinction, as there must rest upon him a grave suspicion of complicity in the treacherous outrage.

This proceeding on the part of His Majesty, unless satisfactorily explained, is inconsistent with the friendship existing between the British and Burmese Governments.

I am, therefore, commanded by His Excellency the Viceroy, before any other business can be transacted, to ask for any explanation on this subject which His Majesty may desire to offer."

The following explanation was rendered by the Burman Government:

"When the Taqui Li-Si came down to Mandalay he personally was not the object of the grand and ceremonious reception given, but in the same manner as there exists a true and lasting friendship with the kingdom of Great Britain, so also has existed for generations past a true and lasting friendship with the Empire of China. Accordingly, when once in every ten years an Ambassador with a Royal letter and presents is despatched from one kingdom to another, it is customary to do honor to the occasion by meeting and receiving the embassy in a proper manner. Also if within the ten years, in consequence of a change of Government, or other circumstances, an Ambassador is despatched from one country to another, it is the custom to receive the embassy with all due ceremony. The British Resident is aware that in the month of Taboung 1235 (February 1874), an embassy consisting of Yan-Lui-Shi arrived at Mandalay from the Chinese Empire, and in conformity with established custom, was received with all State ceremony. In a similar manner, in the month of Kasong 1237 B. E. (May 1875), subsequent to the death of Chinese Emperor Hton kyee, a Royal letter, notifying the accession of the younger brother Tsike-tai to the throne, was brought to Mandalay by Taqui Li-Si (Leesseetahi), and, in accordance with the custom in connection with the reception of Royal letters, &c., from the time of the Royal ancestors, as regards both the Burmese and Chinese dominions, and as in the case of Royal letters, &c., from the English, Italian, and French rulers, a grand and ceremonious reception was accorded."

The Government of India accepted this explanation and directed the Envoy to proceed with his negociations. The result has been highly satisfactory, for the independence of the Kareenee country was at once conceded. But, argue Anglo-Indian critics, this was expected, our Government is left where it was, and therefore it has been overreached. Nothing would satisfy them but the declaration of a war. The Allahabad writer says: "The King of Burmah had crowned a long series of minor offences against the British Government, hitherto borne with marvellous forbearance, by repudiating his solemn pledges, and passing, what we must consider, a deliberate insult upon the Viceroy of India. Here then, at last, was ample provocation for reading the Court of Ava a salutary lesson; and the preparations which it was known were in quiet progress for making the lesson a severe one, should need arise, were regarded with general satisfaction." But is the Government of India to blame because His Majesty of Ava had the good sense to make up the difference by an amicable settlement? What were the "minor offences" to which our contemporary refers? The Government of Burma is barbarous, and its rules of conduct are not therefore to be judged by the standard of civilized Europe, but whenever there has been any misunderstanding the King has had to eat the humble pie. How has the Government of India then been insulted?

With regard to the Agreement conceding the independence of the Kareenee the *Pioneer* says: "The history of this precious document is instructive. It will hardly, and yet easily, be credited that it is entirely of Burmese origin. The Burmese authorities made their own terms, set them down in their own language: the British Envoy meekly subscribed." Supposing that such has been the case where has been humiliation to the British Government? It has got what it wanted. It did not want to annex the Kareenee country, and so it left that little state perfectly independent and neutral. But the honest writer in the *Pioneer* says, "an Agreement couched in becoming but unmistakable language, binding Burmah to respect the independence of Kareenee, and leaving the Indian Government full freedom of action with regard to it, was surely within the resources of the Foreign Office. Such a compact would have served every present purpose, and might have paved the way to an eventual protectorate of the little State—a simple and uncostly solution of a long-standing difficulty, which, strangely enough, finds no favor with the powers-that-be." The cat is now out of the bag. Anglo-Indians want to take possession of the Kareenee country, when it would suit their purpose, but the Government would not stoop to such a low subterfuge. This is the head and front of its offending! This is its weakness, its short-sightedness! A Dalhousie would not have committed such a blunder, but may Heaven save our Government from Dalhousian greed, unscrupulousness, and unrighteousness! Lord Northbrook is too honest to commit such duplicity, too honorable to make a promise and not to fulfil it, too wide-awake to unnecessarily plunge the State into a war. The *Pioneer's* reading of the new Agreement is marvellous. It says: "In a word the treaty is a triumph of dishonest diplomacy, in which we have, as usual, gone to the wall. We sent an Envoy to Burmah to be swallowed up. Twist and turn the language as we may, the treaty has two meanings, out of which the King of Burmah will make abundant capital among his people. "These English," he will say, "sent down an Ambassador to me to get me to guarantee the independence of Western Kareenee. I don't want the place, or would have taken it long ago, but I suspect the English did; so I drew a treaty which I made their Envoy sign before I signed myself." Would it have been "honest diplomacy" if our Envoy had insisted upon an one-sided Agreement, leaving some loop-hole to our Government to annex the Kareenee country hearafter if it chose? We wonder how Englishmen can openly preach such untruthfulness and immorality.

Much has been said about the King's refusal to allow an escort of troops to accompany the second Mission to Younan. We never questioned the right of our Government to ask for such a friendly office from a friendly power, but it is noteworthy that the critics, who urge that Ava is a tributary of China, should make such a demand upon the former, when the latter has consented to a second Mission. Sir Douglas Forsyth writes that "the Chinese Government have also issued passports for a new Indian mission through Burmah to China, or *vice-versa*, if the Government of India see fit to send one." Why then demand the right of passage for escort from the Burman King? But we are glad to observe that the difference between the British and Burmese Governments has been made up. The *Pioneer* says, "the latest news from Burmah is to the effect that there is now not the slightest prospect of the King opposing the demands of the Government of India, or of giving us any pretext for going to war." And yet the so-called leaders of Anglo-Indian opinion abuse the Government of India because it has not provoked a war. If these irresponsible men were in power for a day, they would perhaps, in the language of the Bengali proverb, sever the head with the bare hand. Far from sounding the tocsin of war the King it would seem, if the *Pioneer* is not jesting, would carry himself the olive branch of peace to London. We quote the following from the Allahabad paper: "The King has judiciously determined on travelling instead of fighting; and by means of telegraphic communication between Mandalay, Simla, and the India Office, complete arrangements have already been made for the journey and reception of His Majesty and suite. Sir Douglas Forsyth accompanied by the members of the late Mission and one of the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy will leave for England immediately, so as to be ready to receive his Majesty on arrival by steamer at Westminster." If this is true, we hope travel will enlarge the mind of the King, and convince him, when he sees the resources of that great country, how futile it is for him to consider himself the Lord of the world.

MYSORE.

THE British Government administers the affairs of Mysore in trust. The Mysore country above the ghats is often called the "Table Land," a denomination very little descriptive of its appearance, as it is by no means plain or flat, but in some parts mountainous, and everywhere undulating. The Eastern Ghats form the frontier by which it is separated from the Carnatic. They constitute the exterior of the east ranges of hills, which run along the whole length of the Peninsula from Cape Comorin stretching up to the Continent of Asia. The country rises gradually from these ghats towards Bangalore, which is situated in the most elevated portion of the Mysore plateau, and is 3,031 feet above the sea level. The descent from Bangalore on all sides is perceptible though not rapid. On the north-west, after passing the Chitaldroog range of hills there is a gradual fall through the broad valley which leads to the river Tungabhadra, near which is the station of Harihar, probably the lowest point in Mysore, its altitude above the sea being only 18,000 feet. To the south-west and west by Seringapatam and Hassan, there is perhaps a more marked descent, until it is abruptly terminated by the western range of ghats comprising in this direction the Nilgri and Coorg hills, and further north, the Manjarabad and Nagar ranges. A marked feature of the country is the number of isolated hills called Durgs, on the most inaccessible of which the former Pallegars or petty chiefs built forts, afterwards in many instances strengthened and improved by Hyder and Tippu, and still in good preservation, but now without guns. The principal forests are found clothing the sides of the Western Mountains. They abound in teak, blackwood and other valuable kinds of timber. There are no forests in the Eastern Ghats. Sandalwood grows in the country bordering the hills. The soils, in the order of their prevailing kinds, are as follow:—1. Red soil mixed with loam and vegetable mould. 2. Inferior red sandy soil. 3. Black cotton, free from stones. 4. Stony and gravelly soil. 5. Rich garden soil. 6. White stiff loam. 7. Black cotton, but light and stony. 8. Soil impregnated with salt. The great rock, which may be said to constitute the basis of the whole country, is a kind of sienite, composed for the most part of four different ingredients, *viz.* quartz, felspar, hornblende and mica. The quartz has usually a dull greyish white color, and veins of it from 4 to 10 inches thick, often traverse the rock in different directions. The felspar varies in color from a silver white to a deep brick red, and is the most copious constituent of the rock. The hornblende is black, very abundant, and very much given to decomposition. The mica is easily distinguished from the hornblende, even when the stone is nearly in a state of disintegration. The hornblende in that state has assumed a brown ochre color, and has lost all lustre and cohesion while the mica retains both its color lustre, and cohesion to the last, and becomes only more apparent by the progress of disintegration. This is particularly exemplified in the Mysore country, where the undulating high ground consists of sienite, decomposed into pipe clay, intermixed with micaceous shining particles and grains of quartz. From the structure of the country, which is entirely primitive, no coals could be expected. The total population of Mysore is little above 50 lakhs. It is distributed as follows:

Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhist. and Jains.
25,676,	48,07,667,	208,991,	43,	13,035.

Of the above the agriculturists number, 16,34,563, and non-agriculturists 40,20,849. The area under cultivation is 16,77,226 acres, ditto uncultivated, grazing lands 517,199 acres, culturable 11,73,344, and unculturable waste 12,02,671. The rate of assessment on cultivated land varies from 1 rupee, 9 annas and 3 pie, to 9 annas and 3 pie and ditto on culturable land from 9 annas 4 pie to 5 annas and 8 pie. The following are the sources of revenue in Mysore:

Items.	1872-73.			1873-74.		
Land Revenue	72,09,453	8	10	71,77,283	14	3
Forest	4,12,092	12	4	5,13,660	12	6
Abkari	10,79,815	13	10	11,50,298	2	9
Customs	8,84,603	13	7	8,68,633	7	1
Opium	704	8	...	688	8	...
Salt pans	17,178	...	7	18,491	12	9
Stamps	1,87,042	1	3	1,92,584	10	4
Assessed Taxes	3,68,022	2	7	3,73,827	0	5
Post Office	44,728	14	7	46,665	13	4
Law and Justice	4,06,906	14	10	4,14,533	3	0
Police	1,270	2	4	1,220	15	7
Public Works	60,428	8	0	50,030	12	1
Mint	8,195	11	7	..	...	...
Miscellaneous	1,39,352	8	4	1,39,881	9	5
Total	1,08,19,795	8	8	1,09,47,800	9	6
Add Balance of previous year	28,47,139	...	..	27,42,645	10	8

Excluding charges against income the nett receipts amounted last year to about eighty-two lacs of rupees, inclusive of the provincial and local funds. The following statement contains items of expenditure from the nett income of the province for 1873-74:

SUBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	Last year. 1872-73.			Present year 1873-74.		
Interest of the Mysore Government Savings' Bank	1,440	4	10	2,428	5	1
Civil and Political Establishments included under Administration, Inam Commission, and Revenue Survey	14,71,161	6	9	14,82,515	6	7
Civil Contingencies	11,898	8	11	7,278	7	4
Minor Departments	17,717	8	7	38,238	10	5
Judicial charges { Courts, &c.	8,77,432	2	3¼	8,86,567	3	6½
Judicial charges { Prisons	1,09,560	8	6	1,20,557	5	4
Police charges	4,44,796	13	11	4,13,153	2	6
Military	10,86,529	11	10	11,26,583	11	5
Marine	...			...		
Mint	25,625	0	0	...		
Deficit.—Post Office	1,06,470	7	1	1,06,138	13	1
Superannuation and retired allowances and religious and charitable grants.	1,14,583	1	4	1,83,340	2	7½
Agricultural { New	1,14,338	0	0	1,84,061	0	0
Agricultural { Repairs.	1,87,925	0	0	1,59,584	0	0
Military { New	11,345	0	0	15,100	0	0
Military { Repairs.	5,413	0	0	3,652	0	0
Civil Buildings { New	97,950	0	0	1.34.303	0	0
Civil Buildings { Repairs	22,351	0	0	15,364	0	0
Communications { New	1,33.364	0	0	2,07,655	0	0
Communications { Repairs	3,30,910	0	0	2,67,911	0	0
Miscellaneous Public Improvements. { New	4,468	0	0	3,656	0	0
Miscellaneous Public Improvements. { Repairs.	2,129	0	0	4,91,270	0	0
Establishments, &c.	5,13,594	11	4	...		
Education	2,45,728	9	2	4.91.270	3	2
Muzrayi or religious and charitable Institutions.	2,76,693	12	8	2.35,631	3	11
Medical services	1,30,264	14	1	2,83,465	12	8
Stationery and Printing.	33,373	5	4	1,34,878	14	2
Miscellaneous	84,094	11	11	61,880	3	2
				84,247	7	5
Total Provincial..	64,61,153	5	6½	66,49,461	0	5
Surplus Provincial...	8,65,547	4	9½	6,85,109	7	2½
LOCAL FUNDS.						
Municipal Expenditure.	1,32,892	9	0	1,52,358	10	11
District Roads and Bridges from District Funds	2,19,364	12	11	2,70,877	3	3
One-Anna Cess for Local purposes. Transferred to Education....	32,383	10	7	22,899	4	1
One-Anna Cess for Local purposes. Transferred to District Funds.	1,08,623	13	0½	72,514	5	5
One-Anna Cess for Local purposes. Transferred to Refunds	1,017	13	11	...		
One Anna Tank Fund	...			...		
Miscellaneous Local Cess	2,94,378	11	6	2,73,419	11	9½
Local Fund General	..			64,886	7	4
Total Local Funds...	7,88,661	6	11½	8,56,953	10	9½
Grand Total...	72,49,814	12	5¾	75,06,414	11	2¼
Local Fund Surplus...	1,94,561	11	10	92,849	9	6½
Total Surplus..	10,60,109	0	7½	7,77.959	6	9

The Treasury cash balance at the end of the year was Rs. 54,30,407.

There is union of the Church and the State in Mysore as in all Hindu States. The following is a return of religious institutions of various denominations in the province for the year ending 31st March 1874:

PROFESSION.		Number of Churches or Institutions.	Number of Ministers or Priests.		Number of Persons attending Worship.	Paid by Government.	Income. From endowed Property. In land.	Income. From endowed Property. In money	From Fees and Offerings.	
Christian.	Roman Catholic	84	1 Bishop and 25 Priests.	26	26,500	360	93	..	..	453
	Church of England	6	6	6	2,113	31,872	..	..	5,491	37,363
	Church of Scotland	1	1	1	400	9,600	..	..	1,465	11,065
	Protestant Dissenters	11	9	9	1,800	...	...	...	1,238	1,238
	Wesleyan	2	1	1	426	...	...	...	...	...
	Independents.	1	1	1	90	...	...	...	...	...
	Baptists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Greeks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Armenians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unitarians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu		24,434	16,546	16,546	8,98,165	2,39,742	24,430	19,929	23,493	2,67,852
Muhammadan.	Suni	774	578	578	64,515	15,429	798	507	480	17,214
	Shiah	1	...	...	56	...	...	..	..	...
Sikh		16	16	16	5,530	14	...	8	200	222
Budhist or Jain...		146	70	70	10,669	4,287	252	319	1,954	6,812
Total.....		25,476	17,267	17,267	10,09,634	8,01,304	25,573	20,763	34,321	3,80,397

The annual report before us shews progress in almost every department of the State. Among the more prominent measures and events of the past year may be mentioned the initiation of the "Munsiff's scheme," by its introduction into the Nundydroog Division; the commencement of the reorganization of the Police throughout the Province; the reduction of the Siledar Force with the view of restricting its strength to 1,000 sabres; the introduction of the new Postal tariff in the local Anche Department; the commencement and completion of several new roads especially in the ghat country; the introduction of the Forest Depot system in Ashtagram and Nagar; the modification of the still-head duty on arrack throughout the Province; the introduction of new forms of account in the Revenue Department; the exercise of systematic control over Municipalities; and the introduction of a scheme of temporary remuneration for village servants.

The introduction of Act X of 1872 (the new Criminal Procedure Code) was the principal feature in the administration of criminal justice during the year. The effects of this measure are differently reported on. The Act, it is stated, has afforded much needed relief to overworked judicial officers, but there has been a tendency to resort too often to summary procedure, which it has been found necessary to check. It is the same story all over the country.

It appears that the question of the "poor whites" is agitating the Government of Mysore. The Chief Commissioner remarks:

"As regards the means provided for the education of Europeans and Eurasians—a subject which is now attracting much attention from the public—it appears that the number of boys and girls of these classes in Mysore aggregate about 1,646 and 1,723 respectively. Of these numbers 421 boys and 308 girls belong to the European Military, and their education is provided for in the Regimental Schools. There are thus 1,225 boys and 1,415 girls with whose instruction the Educational Department has to deal, and of those 1,029 boys and 1,233 girls reside in Bangalore. Allowing for children under six years of age, it is calculated that there are 2,100 European and Eurasian children of both sexes of school-going age, and of these it is estimated that 1,400 attend school. Considering that a fair proportion of the total number are believed to be educated at home, the residue of about 700 children, whose instruction is thus not accounted for, does not, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, afford room for any startling conclusions as to the neglected condition of the European and Eurasian community at Bangalore. Sir Richard Meade believes that few Eurasian adults are unable to read and write, and it is clear that any illiteracy which may exist among the class here is not due to supineness on the part of Governments inasmuch as there are in Bangalore alone 11 aided schools specially designed for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, of which four are schools of the higher class. Mr. Rice's remarks in his report on the impolicy of attaching too much weight to race distinctions in schools are sensible and practical, and the Chief Commissioner has no doubt of the desirability of a thoroughly impartial fusion of Europeans, Eurasians and natives in all the schools attended by the three classes. The higher class schools in Bangalore, where Europeans, and Eurasians and natives engage in the same athletic sports in friendly rivalry, shew that such a course is attended with little, if any, difficulty, and with good general results.

The Chief Commissioner believes that some movement in the direction of instructing and training Europeans and Eurasians in practical arts and industries might with advantage be made by Government. An association with the object of promoting this measure, among others designed for the improvement of the class in question, has recently been formed in Bangalore."

Now, we cannot understand how the British administrator of Mysore reconciles it to his conscience to spend the money of a Native State of which he is in trust for the education of the "whites," where there is not sufficient provision for that of the children of the soil. There is in England a large body of foreign population of various nationalities, but whoever hears of any movement there for their education specially? Is it an honest appropriation of trust money?

THE INDIAN LABORERS IN MAURITIUS.

THE Report of the Royal Commission of Enquiry into the condition of the Indian immigrants in Mauritius has fallen like a bomb-shell upon the planters in that colony. The planting organs, as might be expected, are pouring rich billingsgate upon the devoted heads of the Commissioners. We give a few elegant extracts from the articles, which have appeared in the planting papers on the subject: "The whole of the Report is written in a spirit of the utmost vindictiveness, and is one-sided and partial to a degree beyond comprehension. It brings out in the highest relief everything that was said against the colony, and passes over everything that was advanced in its favour; or, if it cites a statement or an opinion, calculated to place the state of things before 1871 in its real aspect, it energetically denies the former and sneers away the value of the latter." After quoting some observations of the Commissioners the writer says: "These are the inhuman and anti-christian absurdities into which must inevitably fall those, who, like Messrs. Frere and Williamson, Royal Commissioners, forget the dignity of the mandate with which they have been intrusted through the high confidence of Her Majesty in their ability and impartiality, and who descend to become the instruments of the violent and hateful policy of those people who dream of but one thing, and that the necessity to ruin the colonies *per fas et nefas*." Again: "For our own part, we may say that we have read with pain and with discouragement the Report of the Royal Commissioners. There is so much in it demonstrating systematic hostility towards members of the community, to whatever class they appertain; so much palpable determination to convince Her Majesty that the worse is the better cause, that, notwithstanding our earnest desire to lessen the violence of the cowardly blow which has been struck by our late Governor, his creatures, and the Royal Commissioners themselves—acting under the fascinating influence of Sir Arthur Gordon's fine phrases and the discreditable means he adopted to gain them over to his views, or rather preconceived ideas—we feel we must abandon the task we had set to ourselves. If we had only isolated cases of untruthfulness, mistaken judgment, or indubitable sophism, we should not despair of convincing the Home Government that it has been deceived by the Royal Commissioners, deceived by Sir Arthur Gordon, and deceived by those who, rich when our ex-Governor, ruled the roast, are now as poor in purse and in reputation as they were before they caught the bent of Sir Arthur Gordon's mind, practised upon his prejudices and, by treachery and falsehood, gave an appearance to the condition of affairs in Mauritius, with respects to immigrants, which, if true, would have been disgraceful not only to individuals but to the whole colony." We have not space for more extracts, but what we have given above is we believe sufficient to show in what frame of mind the planters are in consequence of the report of the Royal Commissioners. But they must thank themselves for it. When 10,000 immigrants petitioned the local Government representing their grievances, and Mr. Plevitz publish-

ed his pamphlet, Sir Arthur Gordon proposed to appoint a local Commission, but the planters had no confidence in local officials, and wanted a Royal Commission, and their prayer was granted. As they had sown so have they reaped.

The report of the Royal Commission has triumphantly proved the statements of the immigrants and Mr. Plevitz, and perhaps something worse. It shews that the immigrants are victims of a conspiracy between planters, the Police and the Magistracy. How the three acted in concert is proved by the number of cases adduced. We will give two typical cases. The first is the case of an old immigrant, named *Bhim*, who, with eight other gardeners, also old immigrants, were brought before the Stipendiary Magistrate of Maheboarg by the police as vagrants, because, although nominally living on land belonging to a Miss Huet, they had no visible means of existence. Bhim, and those arrested at the same time with him, were condemned to twenty eight days' imprisonment for vagrancy. After Bhim's condemnation he expressed his willingness to engage as a labourer rather than go to prison, and, accordingly, the Magistrate rescinded his judgment and Bhim then and there entered into indentures to serve on an estate. Bhim, it is stated, had rented 1¼ acres of land which were planted, and it is also said he possessed two cows. Now, we ask whether under these circumstances, the police was justified in arresting him as having no visible means of existence, and the Magistrate in condemning him as a vagrant? Another old immigrant named Kaidhun was similarly arrested and condemned as a vagrant, though he had two cows, and he too rather than go to prison consented to serve on an estate, and the Magistrate accordingly released him. These two cases are sufficient to show how the action of the Police and the Magistrate was brought to bear upon the immigrants to enter into contracts with the planters. Such was the tendency of judicial and executive action. The Commissioners thus comment on the tendency of the labor laws of Mauritius:

"The Law, hitherto, has been entirely in one direction: the punishment of the immigrant, and an attempt to compensate the planter. No attempt has been made to oblige the planter to exert himself to prevent the labourer's misconduct.

"Great complaints are made of the injury and loss caused by unlicensed absence; but that has never yet been sufficient to force the planters to prevent it. They are put to some expense in introducing New Immigrants; and if they desert or are absent, the planters suffer positive injury. But those who employ Old Immigrants have nothing to pay for their introduction; and, whether they engage one man only, or two hundred, they have but two shillings to pay for contract and one shilling for each certificate. The consequence is, that it signifies little to the planter whether he engages ten or a dozen men, even though some of them be notorious idlers. They cost him but one shilling and probably a fraction more each; and, as they belong to the band, it is better to engage the whole band at this trifling expense, than to lose all the good men he would otherwise engage. Thus the law, by relieving the planters from the necessity of the strictest economy in the engagement of their labourers, prevents their exerting themselves in controlling their absence."

Could any thing be more disgraceful than this state of things? It is a scandal to civilized Government, and we are surprised that it was tolerated so long. A correspondent from Port Louis thus writes to us on the subject:

"You will observe from the conclusions of the Royal Commissioners that they consider the present Labour Laws, and the mode in which they have been enforced by the Authorities as essentially vicious. The Secretary of State in his despatches to the present Governor Sir A. P. Phayre, has distinctly laid down that these laws must be very greatly changed and modified. The whole matter of Indian Immigration at Mauritius deserves the serious attention of the Government of India, as it has been the fashion lately of the planters and their partizans to declare that if the Labour Laws are defective it is the fault of the Government of India for having approved and sanctioned them. The planters, being dissatisfied with the condemnation to which they have been exposed by the Report of the Royal Commissioners, are now, by means of the Chamber of Agriculture, occupied in drawing up a Protest against the Report.

I may say here, however, that no amelioration in the laws will be efficiently carried out, so long as the magistrates, as is at present the case, are under the control of a Procureur and Advocate General (the Honorable G. B. Colin), who is a Creole and largely interested in sugar planting.

All previous attempts to expose the grievances under which the Coolies laboured, and to improve their condition, were either hushed up or put down by the Government, even when brought to the notice of the Legislative Council by no less a person than a former Colonial Treasurer, the Honorable W. W. P. Kerr.

Nothing would ever have been done but for the Petition of old Immigrants and Mr. de Plevitz's pamphlet, which led to the appointment of the Royal Commission of Enquiry.

There is not the slightest doubt that the Emigration of Indian Colonies to Mauritius and other Colonies conducted on the basis of sound, just, and well considered laws, would be a blessing alike to the employers and employed."

Yes, a serious responsibility rests upon the Government of India in this matter. It offers facilities to the transport of laborers from India to the colonies, and it is therefore bound to see that they are protected and well taken care of. The condition of the laborers in Mauritius as depicted in the report is very little removed from serfage, and there cannot be a greater slur on the fair fame of England as the emancipator of humanity in all climes than its continuance under the action of its own laws and officers. Both the Governments of England and India ought to cooperate in putting an end to it.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE ON THE RENT-LAW.

Two weeks back we published Sir Richard Temple's reply to the Dacca memorial on the subject of the Rent-law. Sir Richard has not touched upon the real question at issue—viz., occupancy right and enhancement of rent. He tells the memorialists that tenant right is good for both the landlord and tenant just as a priest tells an erring disciple that prayer is good for his soul. We read: "The Lieutenant Governor's attention is again attracted by this petition to the statement that right of occupancy is now claimed by the majority of ryots. He could congratulate the Zemindars on such a state of affairs. The increase of tenant right is good for them as it gives the cultivators an interest in the land, and in effecting improvements, which are ultimately beneficial to the land-owners among others." But the Lieutenant Governor does not consider whether the right of occupancy conferred on the ryot is founded on prior laws and custom. If he had entered into that question he would have doubtless found that the creation of this right is the cause of the present dispute. This right was proposed to be conferred in 1827, and we find in the Bengal Revenue Consultations of that year the following opinion recorded by Mr. Ross, then a Sudder Judge, and afterwards Deputy Governor of Bengal. That distinguished officer after quoting the then proposed section, remarked:

"The plain meaning of these words is, that occupancy by a resident ryot of the land cultivated by him for a period of twelve years, at an invariable rent under an istemraree title, shall be held to be sufficient proof of the tenure being actually istemraree, although no lease or written document be forthcoming in support of the title. But a rule to that effect only would give no greater security to the actual istemrardars to whom it refers, than they already derive from the rules in force as to the limitation of time for the cognizance of claims generally in the civil courts, and on that consideration the clause, if enacted, as it now stands, would probably be construed by the courts as intending to confer an istemraree right upon every resident ryot who had been allowed (although without title) to occupy the lands cultivated by him for twelve years, at a rent which had not varied during the period, a construction which could not fail to be productive of injustice to the zemindars, by encouraging their ryots to claim rights which they had never actually possessed, and which they had never been considered entitled to.

In regard to khoodkhast ryots, the enactments proposed exempt the whole class from all process whatever for the enforcement of any to engage for, until the enhancement demanded shall be authorized by a decree in court given in a regular suit.

I think these enactments are objectionable on the grounds that they would, to the injury of the zemindars and other superior landholders, confer rights upon the ryots never before enjoyed by them, and would tend to establish a state of things which, with a view to the improvement of the country, it is desirable rather to prevent than to promote."

"That all resident ryots are entitled, according to the ancient law and custom of the country, to occupy the lands they cultivate, so long as they continue to pay certain established raks of rent, as is assumed in the preamble to the proposed Regulation, is, I think, also questionable: such a right is not claimed, I believe, by mere ryots, whether resident or non-resident, in the Upper Provinces; and if claimed in the Lower Provinces, it could not, I apprehend, be established by a reference to either the ancient law or the ancient custom of the country. It would be difficult to show when the law referred to was in force; and if it ever was in force, it would be still more difficult to prove that it intended to confer upon mere cultivators a right to derive any greater advantage from the cultivation of the lands allotted to them than that for which they first undertook to cultivate the allotment: in other word, a *right to share* in the increasing value of lands, a right which the privilege of continuing to cultivate the same allotment at fixed rates of rent would really amount to. As to the custom of the country, it has always been opposed to such a privilege, it being notorious that the zemindars and other superior landholders have at all times been in the practice of exacting from their ryots as much as the latter can afford to pay.

In point of fact, it is impossible to establish rates of rent which shall always continue equitable or to enforce adherence to rates arbitrarily fixed, after the lands have become capable of affording higher rates, in consequence of the enhanced value of their produce, without conferring upon the cultivators a right to a progressively increasing share of that value, a right which they never enjoyed and do not pretend to claim and which would be superior to, and incompatible with, the right of property in the soil, which has been recognized to be vested in the zemindars.

On these considerations, I think it would be wrong to authorize the judicial or revenue officers of Government to interfere in the adjustment of the terms of contract to be entered into between the landholders and the cultivators, or to impose any other restrictions upon the former than may be necessary to protect the latter from exactions on any account whatever, over and above the specific rent which they may be bound to pay, either by express or implied agreement."

The tenures, existing at and about the date of the Settlement, might be classed as follows:—*1st.*—Such as without the right of property had still the right of occupancy attached to them, subject to the payment of such rent, progressive, or otherwise as might have been stipulated between their holders and the zemindar, when the latter entered into engagements with Government for the payment of public revenue. These were the dependent talooks described in Section 48 of Regulation VIII. of 1793. *2nd.*—Such as had the right of occupancy guaranteed at a fixed rent, in consideration of their having been so held for twelve years prior to the Decennial Settlement. These are the istemraree or mokurureee tenures decribed in Section 49 of the above Regulation. *3rd.*—Khoodkasht tenures described in Clause 2, Section 60, Regulation VIII. of 1793, or tenures which were held by resident cultivators, at the time when the Decennial Settlement was concluded, and which tenures were continued to them, subject to the payment of rent at the Purgunnah rates. *4th.*—Such as were governed by written contracts, entered into between the tenants and the landholders, prior or subsequent to the Decennial Settlement for lands other than those described in Sections 48, 49, and 60, of Regulation VIII. of 1793. *5th.*—Such as were held from year to year, tenures at will. The condition of these tenures was gradually affected by the Revenue Sale Regulations promulgated from time to time. By the Regulations passed prior to Regulation XI. of 1822, dependent talooks of the nature described in Section 48, Regulation VIII. of 1793, which existed at the Decennial Settlement, and which were not found at the time or subsequently to be liable to enhancement, as provided in Section 51 of that Regulation, were declared to be exempted from enhancement, and the holders not liable to dispossession, except upon proof in a regular suit by the auction purchaser of his title to enhance the rates. Talooks existing at the Decennial Settlement which had been proved liable to increase in the manner stated in Section 51, Regulation VIII. of 1793, were liable to enhancement at the Purgunnah rates, but the holders of them were not subject to dispossession. Talooks created since the Decennial Settlement, like the above were declared liable to enhancement at the Purgunnah rates, with the same reservation as to dispossession. Istemrardars were held exempt from dispossession or enhancement. Khoodkasht ryots holding their lands prior or subsequent to the Decennial Settlement were held to be liable to enhancement at the Purgunnah rates, but not to dispossession. Pykasht ryots were subject to dispossession at the option of the purchaser at the expiration of their leases. It having appeared that the Purgunnah rates were various, fluctuating and uncertain, it was provided by Section 7, Regulation V. of 1812, that the lands liable to enhancement under the operation of the Sale Laws should be assessed at the rates obtaining for the time in adjacent lands of the same description. It would appear from the foregoing that, up to 1812, the Legislature considered it a sufficient protection to the public revenue, as well as the interests of the purchaser, to authorize the cancelment of leases (except those of the exempted classes defined above), and the enhancement of the rates according to a fixed rule, that is, the Purgunnah rate, if any there were, or the rate obtaining for the time being in similar lands ad-

jacent, and did not contemplate ejectment, except in cases provided in Section 7, Regulation IV. of 1794, that is, when the terms of settlement, according to the Purgunnah rates, were declined by the under-tenants. Regulation VIII. of 1819 took a different view of the principle which should govern under-tenures after revenue sales—evidently to check frauds, which must have been extensively practised by the proprietors. This principle of annulment of tenures was more clearly and in unmistakeable language laid down in Regulation XI. of 1822, and in Section 30 of that Regulation it was declared that a revenue sale, for reasons stated therein, annulled all the tenures created subsequent to the Settlement, or such as the original engager might have set aside except *bona fide* leases of ground for houses, &c., saving likewise, as enacted in Section 32, the exempted classes of tenures which were defined and protected in the following manner.

"The above rules, or any other rules contained in the existing regulations, by which persons are declared competent, under certain restrictions, to annul engagements contracted between former proprietors and their under-tenants, and in certain cases to enhance the rent payable by such tenants, shall not be construed to ent tle the purchasers of land at public sales o dis urb the possession of any village zemindar, putteedar, mofussil talookdar, or other person having an hereditary transferable property in the land, or in the rents thereof, not being one of the proprietor's party to the engagements of settlement, or his representative. Nor shall the said rule be cons rued to authorize any purchaser as aforesaid to eject a khoodkasht kudeemee ryot, or resident and hereditary cultivator, having a prescriptive right of occupancy. Nor shall a purchaser demand a higher rate of rent from an under-tenant of either of the above descriptions, than was receivable by the former malgoozar, saving and except in which such under-tenants may have held their lands under engagements, stipulating for a lower rate of rent than would have been justly demandable for the land, in consequence of abatements having been granted by the former malgoozars from the old established rates, by special favor, or for a consideration, or the like, or in cases in which it may be proved that, according to the custom of the purgunnah, mouzah, or other local division, such under-tenants are liable to be called upon for any new assessment, or other demand not interdicted by the Regulations of Government"—*Section* 32 *Regulation XI.* 1822.

Now the village zemindars and others who are described to have an hereditary transferable property in the land, must, to be consistent with the principle laid down in Section 30, mean such as had or acquired rights of occupancy or property in the village or land, in the manner defined in Sections 48, 49, and 50 of Regulation VIII. of 1793, and Section 14, Regulation I. of 1801, and not in reference to tenures which originated with the original engager or his successors, or which he could set aside as provided by Section 51 of Regulation VIII. of 1793, but nevertheless, the wording "hereditary transferable property in the land" was liable to considerable misconstruction, inasmuch as it was considered to apply to all tenures which the holders had come to the possession of by purchase.

A reference to the Permanent Settlement Regulations and the successive sale laws makes the point clear. The doubts and uncertainties which the provisions of Section 32, Regulation XI of 1812 gave rise to, so far as the village zemindars, &c., were concerned, were cleared up by Act XII. of 1841, and subsequently, Act I. of 1845, and the classes of tenures which the first portion of Section 32, Regulation XI. of 1822 intended to protect, were clearly defined in Section 26 of the Act: Firstly.—Tenures which were held as istemraree or mocurreree, at a fixed rent more than twelve years before the Permanent Settlement. Secondly.—Tenures existing at the time of the Decennial Settlement, which have not been, or may not be proved to be liable to increase of assessment, on the grounds stated in Section 58, Regulation VIII. of 1793. Section 26, Act I. of 1845. Act I. of 1845 introduced two other important exceptions to the class of exempted tenures, which Regulation XI. of 1822 did not contain, *viz.*, *bona fide* leases in perpetuity for the clearing of jungle, and farms granted in good faith and at fair rents for terms not exceeding twenty years, with the sanction and approval of the Collector.

We solicit the Lieutenant Governor to consider whether the new right of occupancy is consistent with the state of the law described above. But we do not wish to disturb the right, which has been enjoyed by the ryots for nearly sixteen years. The injustice done to landholders by this encroachment upon their proprietory rights can be remedied only by a simplification of the rules for enhancement.

As for facilitating the recovery of rent the Lieutenant Governor remarks: "When records of their mutual transactions and obligations are placed on a footing that may challenge inspection and criticisms, it may then be time to consider the claim of the zemindars that their means of recovery from defaulting tenants shall be as prompt and summary as the procedure for enforcing the realisation of the public revenue." But the Government ought to tell the landholders what improvements should be made in their records, which would be acceptable by a court of justice without question. Many zemindars have now introduced cheque *dakhilas* (printed), which we think ought to be made general. Then the Road Cess returns may be taken as a fair guide. The zemindars should then be required to give facility to ryots for mutation of names. The kists of rent should also be enforced by law. If all this is done, we do not see why the record of the zemindar should not be ordinarily credited by a court of justice, unless there were strong facts to the contrary, and why summary decrees should not be passed upon such record.

THE ABKARI BILL.

BOTH surprise and regret are expressed among the native community in reference to the action taken by the Select Committee of the Bengal Council on the Abkari Bill. Public opinion was strong against the clandestine liquor traffic carried on in some of the dispensaries in Calcutta. Petitions were presented to Government on the subject, which were supported by both the Board of Revenue and the Government of Bengal. Mr. Money wrote as follows on this subject: "No. 12 (sale of liquor in dispensaries) touches a real evil which I have long been aware of; but I wish the petitioners, while pointing it out had given their views as to the best mode of meeting it. The only remedy I can suggest is the passing of a law similar to one which, in 1867, was pressed upon the attention of the Legislature of Massachusetts in the United States. Whether this proposed act was ever enacted or not in Massachusetts, I have no means of knowing. It is copied in the Appendix to this Minute" The Lieutenant Governor remarked as follows:

"The Leutenant-Governor has taken note of the remarks of the Member in charge that the sale at dispensaries of alcoholic liquor under the guise of medicine is an evil which requires to be checked by stringent regulations. Sir Richard Temple fears that there is good ground for the complaints made regarding the existence of this abuse, and that the facilities for obtaining intoxicating drinks in this manner serve to throw temptations in the way of many who would be restrained by a feeling of self-respect from resorting to shops which are avowedly open for the sale of liquors. The repression of this traffic is a matter of considerable difficulty: but the most effectual means appears to be the enactment of a provision for keeping a register of all such sales, in which the names and addresses of the purchasers shall be entered. Sections providing for this have accordingly been introduced in the draft Bill submitted to the Government of India."

The draft-bill was approved by the Government of India. The following sections were accordingly introduced in the Bill:

"Chemists, druggists, and apothecaries, not being licensed vendors, may sell spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs for medicinal purposes only.

Provided that, unless specially exempted by the Board of Revenue from the application of this proviso, they shall keep a register, in such form as the Board of Revenue may prescribe, in which they shall enter the date and quantity of every sale, and the name and residence of the purchaser, which register shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Collector, or any Excise officer above the rank of jemadar, who may be deputed by the Collector for the purpose of such inspection. Every person bound by the above provision who shall neglect to keep such register, or to enter in it any sale made by him, or who shall refuse on demand to produce such register for the inspection of the Collector, or the Excise officer duly authorized to inspect it, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine of two hundred rupees.

Any chemist, druggists, or apothecary, who may be convicted of making an unlawful sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, shall for such offence forfeit a sum which shall not be less than one hundred rupees, or greater than five hundred rupees, in addition to the penalties provided for such offence in the said Act XI of 1849, or the said Act XXI of 1856.

But the majority of the Committee have thrown out these sections. They observe: "We have also considered the proposal for subjecting chemists' shops and dispensaries to supervision and inspection with a view to check the sale of intoxicating drinks; but it appeared to us that the law as it now stands is sufficiently stringent to meet the evil, and the majority of the Committee do not therefore recommend any further legislation in this direction." Now it may be fairly asked that if the present law were "stringent" enough, how was it that this view did not occur to Mr. Money, who was in charge of the Abkari Department, and who has apparently made the Abkari law his special study, and why has it not been enforced at all? The law referred to runs as follows:

"Every person who shall sell, by retail, any spirituous or fermented Liquors or intoxicating Drugs hereinafter specified, within the Town of Calcutta, without a license for that purpose, under the hand and seal of the Collector of Calcutta, shall be liable to a fine, not exceeding 500 Rupees, for each sale."

Now, we do not see how dispensaries, where the traffic is carried on under false pretences, can be brought under this clause. The liquor is not sold as liquor but as medicine, and the Magistrate will not convict a person, who will make and prove such a plea. But the checks proposed might have greatly obviated the evil. We hope that when the Bill is laid before the Committee of the whole Council this important question will be re-considered. We understand that a memorial on the subject will soon be laid before the Lieutenant Governor by the Native community.

EMIGRATION TO BRITISH BURMA.

THE *Friend of Burma* asks why do not Indian laborers take to Emigration to British Burma. It is near, healthy, and inviting. Our contemporary says, "the number of Immigrants who have come down is comparatively small, considering the inducements that are held out to Indian labourers, and especially so when the cry is that there is so large a surplus population in Bengal, that scarcity exists. We understand that such places as Demerara and Mauritius can obtain as many labourers as ever they want, whilst Burma, which is so close to them, and where the opportunities for improving themselves are just as great gets so few. This seems very strange and remarkable as in coming there they escape all the dangers of sickness and mortality on shipboard, which constantly take place on the long voyages to Demarara and Mauritius. The journey to Rangoon is only a matter of a few days and not weeks and months. The inducements held out to laborers to leave their homes to come to Burma are no doubt just as good as the terms offered them to go to the Colonies and the tea districts of Assam and Cachar. Burma has also as good a climate as any of the other places, probably better." Certainly compared with the colonies to which the Indian laborer is invited British Burma presents better advantages, but we doubt whether the terms offered are sufficiently attractive. The terms are as follow: To men minimum wages of Rs. 8 per mensem, to women Rs. 4-12, to children Rs. 2-12, until the expenses of conveyance to Burma are repaid to Government, after which they receive Rs. 10, Rs. 5. and Rs. 3 respectively. The engagement is only for 3 years. But living in British Burma we are informed is dear. Our own opinion is that if the terms were so modified as to give the laborers rations and wages, there would be a greater attraction for laborers, At present the prospect of the laborer is very indefinite. He does not know what would be the cost of his living in British Burma, and whether the wages offered would cover it and leave him a sufficient surplus. In Mauritius the custom is to provide rations to the laborers in addition to fixed wages, and this is the reason why immigrants readily go there. It is true that such a custom does not prevail in Assam, and the difficulties which were originally experienced in importing laborers into that province were greatly attributable to it. Tea is now renumerative, and the planters can afford to be liberal to the coolies. Burma is a rich country, full of resources, which await the tiller's hand for developement. Its great want is population, and if the Government can attract to it the surplus population of Bengal, it will confer substantial benefit upon both the countries. The Emigration scheme which was introduced during the late Famine in Bengal was necessarily conceived in a hurry; it ought to be now matured and elaborated. It is a pity that there are not sufficient capitalists in Burma to second the Government project. We would recommend the more enterprizing of our countrymen to this new field for the employment of their capital, energy and skill. Here almost

all avenues for occupation are being fast blocked up. The bar, the medicine, and the services are all overcrowded. In fact the supply so much exceeds the demand that many are threatened with absolute starvation. If the Burma Government give the land on easy terms and assist them in the importation of laborers, a few years' occupation may make them independent. It behoves both the Bengal and Burma Governments to consider the best means of promoting emigration to Burma. If they can make some practical arrangements on the subject, they will have satisfactorily solved the most important social problem of the day in Bengal. We will notice the Burma Emigration Bill in another issue.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE UNDERSTAND that a Requisition is in circulation requesting the Sheriff to convene on an early day a public meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta for the purpose of considering what arrangements should be made to do honor to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of His Royal Highness's approaching visit to this city. The meeting will probably be held at the Town Hall on Saturday next, the 31st instant, at 3 P. M. We fear the hour of 3 P. M. would be too early; 4-30 P. M. would we believe be most convenient to all.

JUST as we were going to press we received the following names of subscribers in aid of Dr. Sircar's Science Association:

Baboo	Ramaksay Chatterjea, Deputy Magistrate, Tumlook.....	Rs. 100
,,	Sreenath Mookerjea, Khurdah.....	,, 50
,,	Mahendranath Mookerjea, Meherpore.....	,, 50

WE UNDERSTAND that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will hold an Evening Party at Belvedere on Friday next for the investiture of Raja Narendra Krishna and Babu Shamanund Dey of Orissa with the Khillut of Raja and Rai Bahadur respectively.

AFTER visiting Assam and the Eastern Districts His Honor the Lieutenant Governor returned to Belvedere on Thursday last. At Assam Sir Richard Temple settled some common questions between the two provinces. At Dacca he held a Durbar for the investiture of Khajeh Abdul Gunny and his son Khajeh Ashanoolla with the Khillut of Newab and Khan Bahadur respectively. His Honor's stay in Calcutta will be short. He will leave for Jessore on Saturday next, and after visiting Goalundo will proceed to Julpigoree. By the middle of August he will return to Darjeeling, and will not descend to the plains until the latter end of October.

NOW THAT His Honor the Lieutenant Governor is in Calcutta we would advise the Bengali authors to send in copies of their books in accordance with the terms of His Honor's last minute on the selection of text-books for schools. As all the bearings of this question have been laid bare before His Honor we have no doubt but that he will do justice to them. The last minute of His Honor shews that nothing is farther from his thought than to discourage Native authors, and we do hope that a proper revision of text-books will be made before long. Sir Richard Temple is regarded by our countrymen as a patron of vernacular literature, and we cannot believe that he will allow hisgood reputation to be tarnished through the interested or ill-informed advice of his subordinates.

A CORRESPONDENT draws our attention to the following advertizement by the Secretary of State, which has appeared in the London papers:

"India Office, 25th May 1875. By order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.—Two young men will be selected in November next to be trained and educated for the Forest service of India.

"The course of training and instruction in Foresting and Cognate Sciences in France lasts for two years and a half previous to the departure of the students for India at the end of 1878, and the Secretary of State will contribute, at the rate of £50 half-yearly, towards the expenses of the training of such candidates as are favorably reported on by their instructors. In addition to this some weeks must be passed under a Forester in Scotland.

"The salary will be at first £300 a year and the salaries of the appointments in the three Presidencies range between that sum and £1900 a year."

"Applicants must be natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, above seventeen and under twenty-one years of age, and unmarried.

"Persons intending to become candidates should at once apply for the particulars of these appointments to the Assistant Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, Westminster, as the testimonials and certificates required must be sent to the India Office before the 13th October next."

We are surprised that such an advertizement has not been inserted in the Indian papers.

MUCH AS THE Native Press is maligned, not one Native paper has gone to the length of insinuating against the honesty of the Viceroy of India. But it was left for the *Bombay Gazette* to accuse the Viceroy, though not in so many terms, of offering a bribe, the Prince of Wales of accepting it, and Her Majesty's Government of being privy to it. It has seldom been our lot to read such malignant insinuations even in an Anglo-Indian paper:

"We do not clearly understand from the telegram what Mr. Disraeli means when he says that the Prince is coming out 'as the guest of the Viceroy'. Of course, it is proper that the Viceregal Palaces and official establishments should be placed at the disposal of the Prince; but, if His Royal Highness is coming out as the guest of Lord Northbrook, and if his Lordship intends to entertain the Prince magnificently at his private cost, we venture to think that a very bad precedent will be created. It is not desirable that the Heir to the Crown, with his great political and almost unlimited social influence, should be placed under deep obligation to any public servant holding the position of Viceroy of India. Parliament for instance, will certainly view more leniently any errors of administration of which Lord Northbrook may have been guilty, because it knows that hostile criticism might embarrass a Viceroy who has invited the Prince of Wales to visit him next November. A poor man could not appease public opinion at home by means of this kind; and though of course, we do not suggest that Lord Northbrook had any other motive in inviting the Prince than a laudable desire to gratify a very natural wish of His Royal Highness, it is not pleasant even to suspect that a wealthy Viceroy can use his riches to avert censures he may have justly deserved."

However the writer may protest, the impression, which the above leaves on the mind, cannot be resisted that he is openly telling the people of India that our ruling authorities are not above suspicion. He plainly insinuates, however he may try to conceal his meaning, that our "wealthy Viceroy" is using "his riches to avert censures he may have justly deserved," that His Royal Highness has consented to this immoral consideration, and that Parliament is compromised. When Englishmen, pretending to be leaders of public opinion, thus speak of their sovereign's son and representative in India, and of Her Majesty's Government and the Imperial Parliament, we leave it to our rulers to conclude what the naturally sensitive and suspicious people of this country are likely to think of them. The native press by its wild rhodomontades does not do half the mischief which the English press of India does by its gilded seditiousness.

ANOTHER SAD example of Anglo-Indian journalism is afforded in a recent article in the *Pioneer* on the Burman Mission. We have noticed it in another column, but we cannot refrain from observing that the honesty of sacrificing Sir Douglas Forsyth, while the Government of India is solely and wholly responsible for the Burman policy, is beyond comprehension. We support that policy, and if we did not, we should not certainly accuse the Envoy, who only acted under instructions, of compromising the character of Government. What an example of honest journalism for the Native Press!

VERILY MR. WELLS, the Officiating Magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs, is determined to scare away respectable people from the Suburban Municipality. He has got the Government of Bengal to appoint the Daroga of the Orphangunge Bazar to be a Municipal Commissioner of the Suburbs. We should like to know what exceptional claims has this man to a seat in the Municipal Commission. We also learn that Mr. Wells has told the Deputies under him that it is their duty to attend the Municipal meetings and—are we to suppose, to vote with him! We do not say that he has told them to vote with him, but it may be easily surmised whether they can have the moral courage to vote against him! With old members to be weeded out by the rule of rotation, with new members carefully selected to impart strength to him, and with the Deputies and the Darogaji in the rear, he may well consider himself master of the situation. Why then the farce of the Municipal Commission?

WE LATELY drew attention of the Calcutta Justices to the irregular way in which notices for pulling down houses are issued. Two cases have been again brought to our notice. A notice was served last week upon the proprietor of a house requiring him to pull it down, because it was in a dilapidated state, because a portion of it had fallen down, and because it was dangerous to inmates and neighbours. The poor owner of the house was very disconsolate, but he fortunately met Mr. Leslie in the way and entreated him to inspect the house personally, which he did, and the Engineer saw that no portion of the house had come down, that only a small wall was out of perpendicular, which he advised the owner to rebuild, and the rest of the house was certified to be good and sound. He also inspected a neighbouring house, upon which notice had *not* been served, but which he condemned. Another house upon which notice had been served he passed as good and sound, only one room of which he advised to be repaired. It is thus evident that the notices are served without the Engineer first inspecting the houses, and thus unnecessary alarm and annoyances are caused to owners.

CARO, the *Figaro's* Artist, has infused a new life into Calcutta Society. His caricatures in the pages of the *Charivari* and the *Oriental Figaro* have been the theme of general admiration; his Baroda Album was the best part of the Baroda business; and he is now engaged in a new performance called the Calcutta Pantheon. We had the pleasure of viewing it on stone last week, and we must do the artist the justice to say that barring a few cases the expressions are true to life. Most of the Calcutta notabilities have a place in the Pantheon. Price to subscribers to the *Oriental Figaro* Rs. 2 per copy, and to non-subscribers Rs. 3. Apply to the *Oriental Figaro* Press, Hare Street.

THE latest rumour about Mr. Thomas Jones is that he may be translated to the Mofusil as a Small Cause Court Judge. But he is not acquainted with the vernacular and is not therefore eligible to the Mofusil service. Nor does he, we now learn, intend to go back to the Bengal Office, for if he be again pigeon-holed there, he has no further prospects. The Government will do him bare justice if it keeps him in the Calcutta Small Cause Court, where he has proved highly useful.

BY THE last English Mail we received the reports of two interesting Indian debates in the House of Commons, *viz.*, on our opium traffic with China, and on the position of Civilians in India. The House divided on the opium question, the Government having a majority of 57. The motion on the last mentioned question moved by Mr. Lowe was withdrawn on the understanding that the Indian Government will redress the grievances represented by the mover. We will notice these debates in our next.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor held a durbar in Dacca to invest Khaja Abdul Gunny with the Khillut of Newab and his son Khaja Ashanoolah with that of Khan Bahadur. The *Bengal Times* publishes the following address delivered by His Honor:

"His Honor observed that Government was much obliged to Khajeh Abdool Gunny, C. S. I., for the assistance he had rendered during the late mutiny, by purchasing Government securities to an enormous extent, creating confidence in the minds of disaffected subjects when the British Government seemed to be shaken to its very foundation. His Honor then dwelt at some length on the charitable subscription of the Nawab for the relief of the Lancashire weavers, who suffered much on account of the total failure of the cotton market and the scarcity of the cotton crop in America. His Honor also made allusion to the Nawab's munificence shown during the Orissa and Persia famines. His Honor was glad to say that also during the recent famine which only a year ago threatened Bengal with devastation, the Nawab had done valuable service by presenting Rs. 25,000 and lending his Steamer for the purpose of conveying provisions from Goalundo to Rajshaye, and that in fact, he had exerted himself very nobly in supplying this part of the country with rice at a lower rate than its cost price. By doing so, he not only enabled the poor people to have rice, by selling at a reasonable rate, but by competition prevented the market from going up to famine rates. His Honor then remarked that the Nawab had contributed the large sum of thirty thousand Rupees for

the purpose of constructing the Bund along the river side, that he had further assisted in helping the crew and pensioning the relatives of the sailors who had suffered by the wreck of the steam-ship "*Captain*," and that he had besides, made a present of 12,000 Rs. for erecting a gateway at the Calcutta Medical College in commemoration of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to India. His Honor then with much pleasure alluded to the very munificent and liberal donation which Nawab Khajeh Abdool Gunny, C. S. I., had made for the purpose of furnishing the city of Dacca with a regular supply of fresh water wholly at his own expense and free of taxation. His Honor was also pleased to make some observation on the recent donation which the Nawab made to the Mitford Hospital, amounting to 20,000 Rs., mentioning at the same time, the sum of 55,000 Rs. given for the purchase of land where the future Madrissa building is being erected. The Almshouse which Nawab Khajeh Abdool Gunny has opened for the relief of the poor and needy attracted His Honor's attention, together with the free school which is entirely managed at his own expense. His Honor highly applauded the Nawab's other numerous acts of charity and that the Mahomedan population of Eastern Bengal is now estimated at about eleven millions of souls. His Honor then expressed much satisfaction in being able to invest both father and son at the same time, with such high and dignified titles, and exhorted the Nawab to take care of his grandson's education that he might see him follow in their steps."

BOMBAY has lost another worthy son. Dr. Narayan Daji, brother of Dr. Bhau Daji, is dead! Like his brother he rose from the lowest beginning to a position of independence and eminence by his sterling worth. He was the first Native Professor of Materia Medica in the Grant Medical College of Bombay. He made Botany his special study. He published a valuable pamphlet on the Process of Dyeing in India. He was Sheriff of Bombay for the current year. His untimely death is regretted by a large circle of friends and admirers.

BABU KANYELAL DEY RAI BAHADUR has made a report to the Justices on the prevailing fish-scare in Calcutta from which we make the following extract:

"*On the 10th and 11th* instants I examined the undermentioned varieties of fish with the help of powerful magnifying lenses with the following result.

Bengallee Name.	*Scientific Name.*	*From Calcutta Bazar.*	*From Goalundo Bazar.*
1 Rohit	...Rohita Buchanann	... ditto.	ditto.
2 Bhangun	...Cyprinus Bhangon	... ditto.	...
3 Bellia	...Eleonis buti	... ditto.	...
4 Parsha	...Mugilplaniceps	... ditto.	...
5 Batia	...Cyprinus Curchi	... ditto.	...
6 Puttee	...Cyprinus Sophori	... ditto.	...
7 Jhanga	...Labrus	... ditto.	...
8 Mirgal	...Cirrhina Mrigala	... ditto.	...
9 Kalbose	...Cyprinus Calbasu	... ditto.	...
10 Bhatekee	...Cobus voeti	... ditto.	...
11 Sarroon Puttee.	Cyprinus putitoria	... ditto.	ditto.
12 E isha	...Clupea palasha	... ...	ditto.
13 Folloe	...Notopterus Kapiratt	... ...	ditto.
14 Kurchee batta.	Cyprinus batta	... ...	ditto.
15 Katla	..Cyprinus katla	... ...	ditto.
16 Nadoshe	.. Scarns nachas	... ...	ditto.
17 Koyee	...Anabas scandeus	... ditto.	...
18 Magur	...Silurus Batrachus	... ditto.	...
19 Sole	...Ophieephalus striattis.	...	ditto.
20 Latta	..Ophio-cephalus bonka...	ditto.	..
21 Chingree (Golda).	.. Astachus Fluriatalis	... ditto.	...
22 Chingree (common or small variety	...Cragnon vulgaris	... ditto.	...
23 Tangra	...Pimelodus tangra	... ditto.	...

In every case all the viscera especially the gills, heart liver and intestines as well as the muscles were subjected to careful minute examination, and I have not been able to discover anything abnormal in them except in Koyee of the Calcutta Bazar and Followe of Goalunda both of which deserve special notice. In the muscles of the former several cysts were found and in the branchial pouch of the latter three live worms (Lumbries) were detected. I am of opinion that the present fish scare may be allayed by giving publicity to the fact that the presence of intestinal worms in fishes is not of rare occurrence and it would be safer to remove the whole of the thoracic and abdominal viscera in the course of dressing. This also is the opinion of Dr. Lewis expressed by him in the course of a conversation I had with him on the subject.

It is quite possible that the presence of cysts in the body of the fish may not injuriously tell upon the health of the people if fishes are subjected to a proper process of cooking—the fact being that cystic germ of cold blooded animals like fish may not find a fruitful field for germination in warm blood animals such as man."

We wish other native doctors were as industrious and active as Babu Kanyelal Dey Rai Bahadur.

APROPOS of the fish scare we have been shown a specimen of a tape worm lately found in the belly of a Kalabosu fish. The fish when purchased was dead, but apparently in good condition and about five pounds in weight. On its belly being opened the worm dropped out and began to wriggle about with great liveliness. This frightened the scullion, who was preparing the fish for the cookroom, and he cut the worm up into a dozen bits. The fragment shown us was about five inches long and five-eighths of an inch in breadth. The total length of the worm was over four feet. It was of a buffy color and marked with transverse lines indicating that its body was formed of a series of flattened rings; the two sides were slightly serrated and marked with small pores. The animal is a veritable cestoid probably of the family of Tetrarhynchus. Worms of this species are found both in cold-blooded animals like fish and reptiles and in birds and animals; it is not likely however that they or their ova would survive the process of boiling or frying to which fishes are subjected before they are eaten, and our fish-ivorous readers need not be alarmed at the discovery. The specimen, we understand, has been sent to the Asiatic Society for identification.

THE Lieutenant Governor in his Resolution on the last Administration Report of the Calcutta Municipality generally approves it. He is satisfied with the collections made, and with regard to the revision of assessment remarks: "The assessments in a considerable part of the town were revised during the year with some advantage, it would seem, from a financial point of view: and though some complaints arose at one time, still the Lieutenant-Governor does not gather that any hardship has ultimately resulted from the proceedings; any inequalities in the assessments having been remedied when brought to light on appeal." If His Honor refers in the foregoing to the revision of assessment made last year, he is right, but if he refers to the present year, he is decidedly wrong, for the hardship complained of has not in many cases been redressed. The Lieutenant Governor notices this remarkable fact that the interest on the Municipal debt amounts to Rs. 10,04,740 annually. His Honor then goes on: "Having to provide for the payment of this sum, the Justices are necessarily prevented from carrying out many minor improvements in the town which are obviously desirable. Still the Lieutenant-Governor thinks (and he is glad to learn that the opinion is gaining ground among the ratepayers) that the money spent has been well applied." True, but how much of this enormous sum could have been saved if the Opposition Justices had been listened to. The *Englishman* says:

"Sir Richard Temple is evidently impressed with the truth so keenly felt by the rate-payers, and so often urged by us, but hitherto entirely disregarded by both the Justices and the local Government, that man cannot live by drainage alone or even by drainage and filtered water combined. The money is all gone, and the maximum of taxation has been reached, but more than half the work remains to be done, and before we can say whether the money has been well applied, we have to consider whether some less expensive system of drainage, the benefit of which would have been spread equally over the whole town, or some less magnificent plan of water-supply, which would have left more money to be spent on drainage, might not have produced a better net result."

Would that our contemporary had co-operated with the Native Justices when they opposed the extension of the drainage and the adoption of the present expensive water supply!. Both he and the European public generally then heaped ridicule upon their devoted heads because they cried out that the heavy taxation which would ensue would not be borne by the Europeans, who were merely birds of passage, but by themselves, their children and children's children.

The Lieutenant Governor thus urges the completion of the drainage works:

"It is clear, however, that further provision will be necessary to guard against the floods which are stated to have proved a source of inconvenience in several streets, and to be due in part to obstructions caused by the new drainage works. This may be an additional reason for completing these according to Mr. Clarke's original design. When the detailed estimates now under preparation for the construction of the 3rd class sewers are ready, the Lieutenant-Governor will be happy to learn what determination the Justices have come to in the matter, and to receive any proposals they may have to make for the purpose of providing funds to meet the cost of any further works which it may be desired to undertake. The completion of the drainage works in the native part of the town is, no doubt, an object of prime importance."

The completion of the works is a *sine qua non*, and Mr. Leslie's scheme of utilising the existing ditches is by far the best. But the burden imposed upon the rate-payers is too heavy to bear.

The Lieutenant Governor makes the following remarks upon increased water-supply:

"The Lieutenant-Governor, though quite aware of the need for a larger quantity of filtered water, would be disposed to make further efforts to meet this requirement without undertaking costly additional works, which must, if executed, add to the already heavy charges on account of the municipal debt. By increasing the number of filters at Pultah, which can be made at no great expense, it is probable that some relief will be afforded. At any rate, before further expenditure is incurred, which might necessitate additional taxation, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to see some practical measures devised, and submitted, if necessary, for the sanction of the Legislature, to check the present waste of water which is complained of.

The Government ought to co-operate with the Justices in providing this increased supply.

With regard to Bustee improvement the Lieutenant Governor says:

"The Justices have already been apprised of the importance attached, as well by the Home as by the Indian Government, to the introduction of some measure of sanitation. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Justices will now devote their attention to this important subject in connection with the improvement of the native villages within the town. He cannot express too strongly his conviction that the condition of these native villages in the heart of the city is unworthy of our municipal administration: that the evil is one which ought not to be—indeed cannot be—tolerated much longer. He is sanguine that the Justices themselves appreciate the necessity of devising some remedy. In meeting the difficulties before them, they may rely on every assistance which it is in his power to afford them."

Some of the Bustee proprietors have already come forward to carry out improvements. But in this as in other matters improvement must necessarily be slow.

The Lieutenant Governor's remarks on the Municipal Tramway are most unsatisfactory, His Honor says:

"No attempt was made during the year to work the Municipal Tramway, the failure of which, from a financial point of view, was reported in 1873. The question of the terms on which private parties should be permitted to undertake the task of supplying Calcutta with a complete system of tramways has continued to be a subject of discussion, and no final conclusion of the matter has yet been possible, partly owing to a difficulty in reconciling the claims of the Port Commissioners with those of the Municipality. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the matter is one in which he may find it possible to effect an arrangement satisfactory to both parties."

The Government is guilty of a double breach of faith with the town, firstly, in permitting the Eastern Bengal Railway to open the Chitpore Terminus, and secondly, in allowing the Port Commissioners to make a Tramway on the Strand Bank. Mr. Hogg has put the Tramway question very strongly before Government, but the Lieutenant Governor has made light of it altogether. The town has become a loser of 2 lacs of rupees in consequence of the want of good faith on the part of Government.

THE RESOLUTION of the Lieutenant Governor on the Police Administration of Calcutta and its Suburbs shews considerable improvement in the working of the metropolitan Police. The number of offences, cognizable as well as non-cognizable, reported in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta during the past three years is shown in the report now submitted by the Commissioner of Police to have been as follows:—

	1872.	1873	1874
Town	38,879	39,169	29,833
Suburbs	8,659	9,153	7,821
Total	47,538	48,322	37,654

The Lieutenant Governor observes, that "Mr. Hogg attributes the decrease of 10,668 cases which has occurred, on the whole, chiefly to instructions issued by him enjoining moderation on the part of the Police in the exercise of the very wide powers of arrests given to them by the Police Acts. Manifestly, it is very desirable, in a crowded city like Calcutta, to prevent persons being arrested without *adequate* reason (the word adequate is emphasized, because it is presumed that there will always be some reason, more or less, whenever an arrest is made). Anything like a tendency to indiscriminate arresting would inspire the urban population with a dread of authority which is really established for the public convenience. The Lieutenant-Governor can readily believe that Mr. Hogg has done well in issuing these instructions." This is highly creditable. But the Police still requires looking-after. Mr. Lambert is active, and vigilant, but do his underlings always faithfully carry out his instructions? The other day we noticed the arrest of a medical student without any cause whatever. Of course it is not possible to keep every member of such a large body as the Police of Calcutta to a sense of his duty, but we hope the vigilance of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police will continue unabated.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

With reference to the question of who will bear the expenses of the Prince of Wales' visit to India the *Samaj Durpun* says that it is a matter of gratulation to India that the Prince will visit India and if such an honor entails expenses the Indians should bear it with the greatest pleasure. If a Hindoo Raja or a Nobab had paid such a visit it would have obliged us to incur immense expenditure on account of presents, and refusal or lukewarmness would have involved violence and forcible seizure not to say any thing of the spoliation which would have been committed by the attendants. Under such circumstances there can be no question about our welcoming our peaceful prince with joy and rejoicing. In fact it must be said that it is India's great good fortune that the prince is coming to pay his visit after crossing b undless seas. We stop our ears against the grumbling if any that such an honor will entail large expenditure upon India.

Referring to the clamour about the employment of native guards and drivers on the East Indian Railway line the *Education Gazette* says that the East Indian Railway Company have done what every tradesman ought to do, namely to reduce expenditure on account of establishment. It is a libel on the Bengallees to say that they are indolent l zy and deficient in presence of mind. Bengallees are never indolent when they have work to do. Except a few who have imitated the vices of the Europeans and indulge in intoxicating drinks the Bengallees in business are remarkably sober and steady. But as the selection has been made from the existing employes of the Railway Company the men are not the best available. Much better men might be had from the outside world.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* suggests that on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit to India the people should try to disabuse the mind of the royal visitor of the impression which the authorities will try to stamp upon it that the people of India are living in great comfort and happiness under the British Government.

The *Probhakur* suggests that on the approaching visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales all sections of the community in Bengal should unite in making a common demonstration in welcoming the prince. The Raja of Burdwan should head the Bengali community and accept the office of president of the committee that may be formed for collecting funds and devising means of doing honor to the prince. He should take the lead and proceed as head of the Bengallees to welcome the prince on his first arrival. The princess of Mysore, the Nabob of Moorshedabad, and all respectable Mahomedans should give up the idea of a seperate reception and join the Bengallees in the demonstration.

A correspondent of the *Dacca Prokash* calls the attention of Government to the irregular proceedings of the Deputy Magistrate of Jamalpore in the District of Mymensing. Amongst the charges mentioned the most prominent one is his intimacy with some of the zemindars.

MONEY MARKET.

July 24, 1875.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES LOANS OF 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 10 years (1877) ...	Rs.	101	8	to	102 0
5	,, for 15 years (1882) ...	,,	107	0	to	108 0

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

			Per 100 Rs.			
4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes ...	Rs.	102	4	to	102 8
4½	,, of 1870 Co.'s Rs. (1885)	,,	104	8	to	105 0
4½	,, of 1871 Co.'s Rs. (1881)	,,	104	8	to	105 0
4½	,, of 1872 Co.'s Rs. (1879)	,,	103	4	to	103 6
5½	,, of 1859-60 Co.'s Rs. (1879)	,,	108	14	to	109 0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

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Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*July* 21, 1875.

GENERAL.—*The 9th July* 1875.—Mr. Cecil Ansdell Wilkins, Assistants Magistrate and Collector, Patna, is permitted to appear at the High Proficiency Examination in Bengali to be held in Calcutta in October 1875,

The 13th July 1875.—Baboo Rajkissore Narain, Acting Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Sewan, in Sarun, is confirmed in his appointment.

Baboo Chundy Charan Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Mymensingh' is allowed leave for two months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, from such date subsequent to the 24th ultimo as he may avail himself of it, in lieu of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 10th May 1875.

The 17th July 1875.—Baboo Hurrychurn Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Edward Stanford Andrew, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chumparun, is transferred to Durbhunga.

The 20th July 1875.—Moulvi Abdur Razak, Sub-Deputy Collector, Buxar, is allowed leave for three months under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him in orders of the 29th June 1875.

Mr. A. Manson, Acting Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, reported his return to duty on the 16th December 1874 from the furlough granted to him under orders of the 15th July 1875.

Mr. Frederick Hubert McLaughlin, Acting Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave of absence for six months, under Section 15, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

POLICE.—*The 17th July* 1875.—Mr. James Parsons Sneyd Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dacca, is transferred to the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

REGISTRATION.—*The 12th July* 1875.—Baboo Nil Ratan Roy Chowdhry is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Maksadpore, in the district of Fureedpore, *vice*, Moulvi Abdul Mahi, removed.

The 15th July 1875—Baboo Trilochun Dey is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of the newly opened Sub-Registry Office at Mathurapore, in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, with effect from the 1st August 1875.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—*The 14th June* 1875.—Baboo Jogesh Chunder Mitter, Moonsif of Kaligunge in the district of Dacca, is appointed to be Moonsif of Diamond Harbour, in the 24-Pergunnahs, *vice* Moulvi Sookar Ali, who has applied to retire.

Baboo Rajendro Koomar Bose, Second Moonsif of Dacca, is appointed to be Moonsif of Kaligunge, in that district.

Baboo Toylukho Nath Mitter, Moonsif of Pandooah, in Hooghly, is appointed to be First Moonsif of Bongong, in the District of Nuddea, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of the Court of Small Causes, under Section 29, Act VI of 1871, up to the amount of Rs. 50.

Baboo Roma Nath Seal, Moonsif of Burjorah, in Bankoora, is appointed to be Moonsif of Pandooah, in the District of Hooghly.

Baboo Shib Das Mookerjea, First Moonsif of Bongong, in Nuddea, is appointed to be Moonsif of Burjorah, in the District of Bankoora.

The 7th July 1875.—Baboo Gudhadhur Khan, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Moorshedabad, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

The 10th July 1875.—Baboo Uma Churn Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

The 11th July 1875.—Mr. Henry Murray Tobin, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Ranegunge division of the Burdwan district, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class, and with the powers to try summarily the offences mentioned in Section 222 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

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